CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28770—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	28 0
Heart Bottle	20 4
O.B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

G. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th June.
† ASSAM	3041	800	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Hosne	15th "
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3382	700	J. E. Johnson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4183	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4072	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by those steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co.; also Circular Passage-Tickets, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal *or vice versa*.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 16th June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

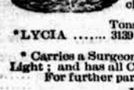
Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About.
*LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 25th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c. apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Samuel Street, Mandvi.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Rail way Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSING Rlcs with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 22nd June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, on the 19th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on the 16th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3541	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'92 SEASON '92.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OUR Preparations in the above have for many years past held a reputation as being far superior in flavour, piquancy, and agreeable taste to any others. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of Fruits, Spices, &c., used in their manufacture. The various Chutneys, &c., are prepared in our own laboratory, where special Steam Pans are used for the purpose, which, whilst ensuring the greatest amount of cleanliness, also retains the full flavour of the Fruit. Our New Season Supplies, which are now ready, will be found quite equal, if not superior, to those of former years.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
TREACHER & Co.'s Empress of India Chutney	Per Bot.	1 0	1 2
Do. Major Grey's Chutney	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Bombay Chutney	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Green Mango Chutney	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Lucknow Chutney	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Cashmere Chutney	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Curry Powder	"	1 4	1 6
Do. Mango Pickle	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Green Mango Pickle, quarter Kegs	each	4 4	4 12
Do. Lime Pickle	Per Bot.	0 10	0 12
Do. Mango Jam, 2 lb. Jars, each		1 0	1 2
Do. Mango Jelly " "		1 0	1 2
Do. Guava Jelly " "		1 0	1 2
Do. Roselle Jelly " "		1 0	1 2
Do. Roselle Cheese " "		1 8	1 11
Do. Mango Relish	Per Bot	1 4	1 8
Do. Tapp Sauce	Pints	0 10	0 11
Do. Nepaul Pepper, genuine	"	0 6	0 7
Do. Soluble " "	"	0 10	0 12
Do. Tamarind Fish, in Kegs		4 8	5 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The Universal being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.

STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., Ld.

		Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee"	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ "	40 12	44 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	69 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	69 4	77 0
Do. do.	½ "	39 8	44 0
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec.	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ "	43 0	47 12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	59 4	66 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33 0	36 4
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68 0	76 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	38 8	43 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	71 8	79 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	36 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	19 12	22 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEQUAH'S OIL.

CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.

Sole Agents:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burma.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

EXTREMELY STYLISH.
Rs. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.
NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, Rs. 13-8.
ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE!! PHENYLE!!!

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers, and Municipalities on application to the

Sole Agents—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S "DRESS, VISITING & LOUNGE." — "SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH." SUITS.

THE SUMMER DESIGNS FOR 1892. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL NEW GOODS.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS." *"AT LOWEST PRICES."*

DRESS SUITS ..... from Rs. 75
VISITING SUITS ..... " " 65
LOUNGE SUITS... " " 35

"SPECIALITE"—FOR RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT — Improves the Complexion, prevents Fever, cures Skin Diseases, Liver Affections, Rheumatism Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, etc. Price, Re. 1-12 per bottle.

POTASH — Agents:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.,

IS PREPARED to make ADVANCES on DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation on TERMS which may be ascertained on Application.

BENSON'S VOCAL SALT, The Peculiar effect of this Saltis when respired in relieving Hoarseness and in improving the Voice generally, and therefore it is most useful to Singers, Speakers, &c. As a Smelling Salt it produces a wonderful effect in Headache, Cold, Sore Throat, Fainting, Influenza, &c. Re. 1-4.

23, Hummum Street. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort Bombay.

MUNK'S PULMONICON, or Cherry Cough Elixir, is absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief. As. 12.

23, Hummum Street. } MADON, SONS & Co., { For, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND

IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's.....Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's.....Chariot Brand.
FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 90 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ... Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Genne, Croft & Co.'s ... Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's ..... Special Blend.
FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s.....Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s..... Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's.....Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's.....Tawny Port, rich.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 31 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's..... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie ..... Special Cuvee.
Armande Freres'..... Cuvee Reserve.
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

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Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
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" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1890 .....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

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POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

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1880.....£4,528,542 | 1890 .....£7,891,896

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One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

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For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. and China,
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FOR
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 23	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	500
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	25 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 19.
Back Bay Reha	500	50	50	12	41
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no o
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90)
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kirloskee Lending	500	500	300	30	120
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	8½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	3 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Ferry	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	—	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	21
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,560	10	10	10	78
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	8	Re. 1	19½
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		453
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,43
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Mantg	400	250	250	130	180
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khanagiee	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	63	490
Mercantile	1,000	125	75	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	90
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	467½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	242½
New Indian	2,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		395
Rahimtulla (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	503
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	503
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	15	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	990
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,344	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	—	335 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	600
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	631
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	889
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	652½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	685
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010x1
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraj Belooa	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—	500 xd
Khandelish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khanagaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	184
Lord Reay Mfg.	443	1,000	1,000	35	70)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1075
Madhu United	350	1,000	1,000	100	222)
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gubbargai	2,400	500	50	15pr.ct.	600no n
Mancokjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1465
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
Muncji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	18.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,735	£25	£25	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45)
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1200
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,500	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	630
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	Last half-yearly guar. 5 p.c	2,403
B. & C. I. R. New Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	"	23-13 National.
Polish Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	23-14
Australia do.	"	23-12
Bombay do.	"	24-3
English Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dracons	"	15-4
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolus Dollars	"	223 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Gold Spanish	"	200 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Baladina Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Macnab (s), for Marmugoa; Taif (s), Mauritius; Bormida (s), China, &c.; Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Chilka (s), Rangoon, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 17th instant.

THE MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR.—Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar, with her three sisters and three brothers and daughters, arrived in Bombay, on Monday evening, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. She is now staying at the Great Western Hotel.

A PICK-POCKET.—Inspector Saunders yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged one Raku China, with stealing a leather purse, containing seven annas, from the pocket of Gunoo Suka. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Govind Mahadeojee, living at DeLisle Road, has made a report to the police that his nephew, Laljee Ghella, left home, on Monday last, to collect some outstandings due to him, and has since not been heard of. He was, at the time he left home, wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 30.

EIGHT ANNAS FOR A JOKE.—Three Banias were charged yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour in a public street. The first two accused said that they were brothers, and all of them were related to one another. They were trying to take the third accused to dine with them, and as he did not come, they only pulled him for a joke. The accused were each fined eight annas.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last, there were 117 bullocks, 23 horses, and 8 dogs, at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May, 100 bullocks, 21 horses, and 11 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 111 bullocks, 27 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged from the hospital, 3 cases among bullocks, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—On Tuesday evening, Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan lad, about 12 years of age, went on the roof of a shop, situated at Shaik Memon Street, to recover his shoe, which one of his playmates had thrown there, and while trying to descend from the roof missed his footing, and falling down to the ground, received serious injuries, his right leg being fractured. He was picked up unconscious, and removed to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Before Mr. Webb, yesterday, Inspector Stanford, charged Krishna Rama *alias* Balkrishna Rama, on a charge of stealing a leather purse, containing four annas from the pocket of a Hindoo, while witnessing a jugler's tricks, near the Gaiety Theatre. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted three privious convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOATMEN ON STRIKE.—Constable Mynn of the Water Police, yesterday, laid a complaint before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, that last Tuesday seven na tive boatmen refused to take him to sea, though he re peatedly asked them to do so. The accused admitted having refused to take the complainant to sea, but said that the *Sahib* had on previous occasions not paid their fares, this being the reason of their refusal. As they had no witnesses to call, his Worship fined each of them Rs. 5.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Mr. Rustim Pestonji, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged Dattoo Vali, Ahmed Balekhan, and his sister Nahnu Balekhan, with selling *ballagolee*, opium pills, without a license. The first accused said that he had bought for his child one anna's worth of opium pills from a licensed opium-vendor, but sold half to another, the other two pleaded guilty. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 6, and the other two Rs. 10 each, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

SEVEN TIMES CONVICTED.—Inspector McCormack charged, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts one Sayanna Eukapa, *alias* Saigia Shivoo, a notorious character, with stealing copper change, worth Rs. 1-8, from the pocket of Avena DeSouza. The complainant was going along the Kika Street when the accused put his hand in the pocket of the complainant, and removed a purse, containing copper coins, worth Rs. 1-8. The complainant caught him red-handed. A police sepoy and a Parsee cooper corroborated the statements of the complainant. The accused, who had undergone six previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIX MONTHS FOR STEALING ASAREE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rehman, a Mahomedan of questionable character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a *saree*, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to Sitta, a Hindoo woman, living at Kandawadee. On Tuesday, the prosecutrix left the *saree* hanging on a nail in her verandah to dry, and went into her room to attend to some household work. The accused, who happened to pass by the house, on seeing nobody near, picked up the *saree* and made off with it. The accused was arrested by the police yesterday morning with the *saree* in his possession. Three previous convictions were proved. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Buddal Bhowan Dyal, a labourer, employed in the Ookerdag Khetsey Mill. Luddoo Kooshna deposed that about 3 p.m. on Tuesday he was working at his machine when he saw the deceased bring a ladder, and go up to replace a belt. While he was doing so his right hand was caught in the machinery, and he was carried round the shaft and thrown down on the other side. His right hand was torn off and both his legs were crushed. The machinery is never stopped while belts are replaced in the mill. The deceased was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The inquest stands adjourned for further evidence.

THE BARWATIAS.—Further particulars regarding the Barwatiahs are to hand. In the first week of the current month they were, it appears, at Betty, near Chire. On the 6th instant, as already reported, they struck the village of Pragpur, under Kutch, killing two of the Kutch Police, and carrying off property to the extent of Rs. 15,000 and not Rs. 40,000 as rumoured, the village not being a very large one. After the scuffle with the Kutch Police they managed to escape into Dhrangadhra limits hotly pursued by the Kutch Police. Here the Kutch Police were joined with the Dhrangadra and other State ghists. But the Barwatias barricading themselves near a streamlet called Doka Marda, near the Bola Hills, managed to keep them at bay, and escaped at sundown.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF DR. BLANEY.—A meeting of the provisional committee to give effect to a desire to commemorate the public services of Dr. T. Blaney, was held at Graham's Buildings yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Varjivandas Madowdas, it was resolved to convene a general meeting of the sympathisers with the movement, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at an early date. Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas were appointed provisional secretaries. The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—Mr. Varjivandas Madowdas, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Tata, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, C.I.E., Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee, Vandravandas Purshotamdass, Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E.; Damoder Thakersey Mooljee, Veerchund Deepchund, S. A. Nathan, K. N. Bahdurjee, Pranjivandas Cullandas, Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee, Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Bhalchundra Krishna, Damoderdas Tapidas, Ghellabhoy Harridas, and Jehangir B. Murzban.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Mr. B. Y. Powar, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway, yesterday, brought before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Nagu Kotaiya, a Telugu Mahar, on a charge of theft of four currency notes, valued at Rs. 200 belonging to his master Mr. Downes, an engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway. The accused has been a cook in the service of the complainant for a week or so. On the 18th ultimo, the accused gave *khana* to his master, and disappeared. The following morning Mrs. Downes, found that four currency notes of the aggregate valute of Rs. 200 had been stolen from her cupboard. She laid a complaint before the police. The accused, it appears, took train on the night of the 18th ultimo to Khandala without a ticket, and was there charged the excess fare Rs. 2-8-0. From Khandala, he went on foot to Lanowli, where he purchased four silver bangles, for Rs. 11-4, and some pieces of cloth. Thence he went to Sholapur by train. The police getting a clue arrested him at Sholapur. Ganesh Balwant, Assistant Station Master, Khandala, deposed that he had collected from the accused Rs. 2-8 as excess fare on the 19th of last month. The accused came to ask change for Rs. 50 from him. Sulliman Abraham, a beetle-nut seller, at Khandala, said, that on the 19th May last, he got for the accused change for Rs. 50. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the money was the savings from his monthly wages. He admitted one previous conviction, and as he could not give a statisfactory explanation of the money he had in his possession, he was seatenced to six months' hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ABOOBAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, for the petitioning creditors, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the rule nisi taken out on the 4th ult. by Dawood Moosa, one of the insolvents, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication in insolvency should not be revoked. Mr. Lang said certain letters had been placed in the hands of the Official Assignee which it was necessary to translate.

Mr. Badroodin, for Dawood Moosa, opposed the application on the ground that the petitioning creditor has had ample time to be prepared for the argument of the rule.

After some further discussion, his Lordship granted a fortnight's postponement.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Jardine for the Official Assignee, appeared in support of a rule taken out as far back as the 26th August 1891, calling upon the claimant Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy to show cause why he should not prove his claim, or in default why his name should not be struck off the list of creditors.

Mr. Russel, on behalf of Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, asked for a postponement on the ground that his client was not in Bombay.

After some further discussion, his Lordship postponed the matter for a fortnight.

RE ISWARLAL AMRITLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling with Mr. Masker appeared in support of a rule nisi taken out on the 2nd May last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not file his schedule, or in default why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule, remarking that his client had settled with all his creditors, and that Mohanlal, who had taken out the rule, was not a creditor of the firm.

His Lordship ordered the insolvent to file his schedule within three months unless he was able to show that he had settled with all his creditors.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE ARRATOONWALA.

Mr. Vicajee, for an opposing creditor, Mr. Allen F. Turner, liquidator of Bapty Brothers, Limited, moved absolute a rule taken out on the 17th February last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition. The learn ed counsell said the rule was duly served on the in solvent, but since that time he had absconded.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE OOJAMSEY VAKHATCHAND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the second insolvent, Lalloo, moved absolute a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. The first insolvent, the learned counsel said, was dead, and the second had settled with all his creditors.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, and on the application of Mr. Manker, ordered the Official Assignee to hand over the money in his hands to the second insolvent Lalloo.

RE RAGHUNATH MOOLJEE.

Mr. Sanders Slater, for the Official Assignee, moved for an order for the examination of the insolvent under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the order, making it returnable on the 29th instant.

RE DAMJEE SURJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for three months, and for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABDOOLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Robertson opposed the application for a creditor on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited all his account books with the Official Assignee. His Lordship refused the application.

RE CALLIDAS MULJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of his interim order for four months, stating that he had been assisting the Official Assignee in recovering his outstanding debts. His Lordship granted the application.

RE LULLADHUR SHAMJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, Baba Saheb Sulle Hindee of Joonaghur, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvents and the witnesses for a period of two months. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHAD NATHALAND ANOTHER.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a postponement of the examination of the witnesses for a month, which was granted.

RE LOOKMANJEE ABDOOL KARIMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS.

On the application of the same learned counsel, insolvent was also granted an interim order.

RE REMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of an opposing creditor, Pestonjee Dinshah, moved absolute a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be inserted in the schedule.

The insolvent did not answer to his name when called.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE BONCHUNDRA MORESHWUR.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent, whose case had gone into the opposed list, was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE DAMJEE MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, as one of the creditors had not yet been found and served. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Pachu Korai Cutchee; Hunsraj Muljee Cutchee; Harichand Venkatish Luxmon; William Barton Rogers; Luxmiram Petamber Mehta; and Dhunjee Jaitha Joshi.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

481-89—Little, S, F and N—Charles Anthon Boyts and another vs Peerjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna and P.

Postponed Long Causes.

16-92—Brown and Co—Sir Edward Bates and others vs Goverdhun Pitamber—K J Mantri—Part heard.

467-91—Craigie, L and O—Augustus Francis Beaufort vs Hurgowan Ramjee and others—Edgelow and G.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

337-91—K. J. Mantri—Pranjeevan Shewaprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland—in person—K D Shroff and E G.

372-91—In person—A pauper—Gungabai vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.

395-91—Little, S, F and N—Dwarkadas Rumdas vs Tricumdas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

*39-92—Bhaishunker and K—Luckmidas Khimjee vs Ebrahim Noordin—Inman and H.

74-92—Bicknell and M—Damodar Kashinath Putwardhan vs Harry Vishwanath Putwardhun—E Wilkinson.

79-92—Edgelow and G—Tulsidas Purshotumdas and another vs Lalloobhai Pranvulah and others—Tyabjee and D.

85-92—Tyabjee and D—Katizabai and another vs Ambabai Janardhan and A.

643-90—In person—Ballaam Gungaram vs Hasilkhan bin Alumkhan—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

7-776 of 92—Turner, and H—Morarjee Jootha and another vs Rughunathdas Gopaldas and another—For rehearing—S G C smith.

71-90—In person—a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—Khunderao M—Jefferson, B D and K.

524-90—T A Bland—Goolbace vs Godavaribace—Bhaishunker and K.

240-91—T A Bland,—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H.

595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.

543-91—Wadia and G—Johangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Boyts and another—Little, S, and F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbhai Kashibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L, S, F and N.

27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbhai—Chitnis, M and M.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C, M and M.

67-91—Mirza H K—Leherchund Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

In the parish of St. Pancras, where the electric supply is in the hands of the Vestry, it has been decided to supply electricity at 3d. per Board of Trade unit, which is equivalent to gas at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FAILURE OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" states.—We exceedingly regret the suspension of payment by the New Oriental Bank. It was not unexpected. For the last few months it has been known in business circles that the bank had suffered heavy losses and would not be able to pull through them. Reverses and misfortunes came in battalions, so that the camel has as last—broken its back. The straw which did it was the Mauritius hurricane. We have no space this time to refer at length to the position of exchange banks in this country; and especially to the "treacherousness of current deposits," to use the phrase of the late Mr. Bagheot. A good deal has been and is being said in banking and financial circles regarding the extreme danger of low reserves against deposits. The Baring crisis brought into full view the smaller percentage which the former bore to the latter. That ratio was 13 in 1880. In 1890, it was 10. The leading joint stock banks in conjunction with the Bank of England determined to raise the percentage again. In the failure of the Oriental Bank, chiefly brought on, as the telegram says, by the steady withdrawal of a million sterling of deposit within twelve months, we see a fresh verification of what Mr. Bagheot stated in his well-known book, "Lombard Street." "The cardinal importance of always retaining a great banking "reserve" is this: that if the reserve be large, its magnitude sustains credit, and if it be small, its diminution stimulates the gravest apprehensions."

The "Indu Prakash" states.—The sudden stoppage of the New Oriental Banking Corporation has upset the Bombay money market, and for the last three days there has been quite a panic and a continuous run on all the banks. One bank, especially the Hong-Kong and Shanghai, had a severe strain put upon it, and paid back, it is said, twenty lakhs of deposits, and made a profit of one lakh into the bargain in the way of remission of interest and discount. So long the banks have fairly weathered the storm, but still there is great uncertainty hanging over the horizon. The failure of the Oriental Bank threatens to involve many a poor man in ruin. The liability is stated to be eight-and-a-quarter million sterling. The bank is of very old standing, being founded in 1842. It once failed in 1884, and was again constituted as the New Oriental Bank. At the last failure it paid all its debts. The present failure seems to have been caused by heavy losses in trade in consequence of exchange, and by the destruction of the plantations in Mauritius by the cyclone. It looks very ominous for the creditors as well as the shareholders, though a hope is held out that the creditors will receive twelve to fourteen annas in the rupee.

The "Native Opinion" has it.—The news of the failure of this well-known banking corporation, a second time after its first failure, a few years ago, must come upon our citizens as a bitter surprise. For, after its resurrection and subsequent restoration of confidence, the business of that body went on well, people never thinking that they would be again overtaken by a second collapse. The failure, therefore, must be no less painful to people here than to people in England on a large extent as must be its investors. The story of the failure published in the local dailies shows that the business was in a flourishing condition and were it not for certain mishaps in China, Japan, and Mauritius, there was every improbability of the present crisis.

LORD BARING AS VICEROY.

Says the "Rast Goftar."—It is generally believed that the Conservative Ministry will bestow the splendid patronage of the Viceroyalty of India on one of their own men before the dissolution of Parliament. The probability of their exercising this last act of grace on the eve of their term of office is increased by the fact that the General Elections will, in all likelihood, transfer the balance of power into the hands of their opponents. The papers are, as usual, speculating upon the probable successor of Lord Lansdowne, and somehow they agree in pointing to Lord Baring as the man. In such speculations, gossip proves itself more often wrong than right, and it happens that all names but the right one, are sometimes suggested as being those of likely persons. There is no particular authority, that we see, for bringing forward the name of Lord Baring so prominently, and with such an air of confidence, in connection with the Indian Viceroyalty. But, if the prognostications of political prophets were to be verified in this instance, the appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by all shades of opinion in India. As a Member of the Ripon Administration, Lord Baring was known to be in general agreement with the catholic sympathies and high aims of the Viceroy, and as Finance Minister he had a correct and sympathetic appreciation of the poverty of India. We want a Viceroy who may virtually be his own Finance Minister, and who may be firm and wise enough to prevent the military expenditure from growing into reckless extravagance under the influence of irresponsible advisers.

The "Gujarati" writes.—Some of our contemporaries have already congratulated the people of India on the contemplated appointment of Lord Baring to the Indian Viceroyalty. The General Elections are drawing very nigh and as the conservative ministry would not like to miss the chance of making their own nomination a fait accompli, uncertainty as to the result of the coming fight, it is very likely Lord Lansdowne may have to resign before the end of this year. Although change of hands may be looked upon as quite certain, we see no reasons to share the jubilant feeling to which some of our contemporaries have given expression. They argue that because Sir Evelyn Baring was successful and popular in the regime of Lord Ripon, he is bound to be as by Viceroy. We believe it is very hazardous to indulge in predictions like these. We know Lord Baring is a very able financier. But at the same time it is not quite clear that because he won the confidence and esteem of the people under an enlightened and high-souled administrator, who infused a fresh moral influence throughout the governing machinery by means of his personal personality, he would shine as brilliantly when the entire responsibility would devolve upon him. The position of a Viceroy demands additional qualities of head and heart which a subordinate need not necessarily possess for gaining success in his official career.

THE INCREASED POLICE CHARGES.

The "Rast Goftar" observes.—The letter of Government calling upon the Municipality to provide for the increased Police Charges was before the Corporation this week. It was inevitable that Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, who has made the subject his own, should make a speech upon it, and it was equally inevitable that the Corporation should pass the resolution moved by him. We hardly think Government will accede to the request that they will be pleased to postpone their demand until the result of the appeal to the Secretary of State for India. They may override the wishes of the Corporation in this respect; but they will not, it is hoped, treat cavalierly the representation made to them about the little mistake of an excess of half-a-lakh of rupees made in the calculation of the total enhanced costs of the police. We hope the Government will also perceive the justice of the request made by the Corporation to supply them with detailed particulars of the police expenditure. As the Corporation will be paying by far the largest share of the cost, they have, at least, a very strong moral claim to know exactly how the money is spent. Next to the satisfaction of paying not at all for the police—a fruitless wish—the Corporation must have at least the satisfaction of paying with the knowledge of the way in which the money has been spent. The Corporation will have no voice whatever in the control and management of the police. They will have no voice whatever in the increase or decrease of the force. "Their's not to question why." They have simply to comply with the demand to pay. Here their whole duty will begin and end. That they may know what they are paying for, is the least they may pray for, and the least that the Government ought to allow.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says.—As usual, Mr. P. M. Mehta exhaustively examined each of the statements contained in that letter of Mr. Lee Warner, and once more exposed their fallacies. He easily disproved the accusation of delay and turned the tables on the Government which had delayed supplying the requisite figures—figures which could have been supplied in a week but which were not forthcoming for nearly four months! Going deeper into details, the lawyerly and business-like instinct of Mr. Mehta was at once able to detect certain discrepancies in the figures supplied which shewed that after all even Secretariats were not infallible! Mr. Mehta pointed out that Government was wrong to the tune of a lakh when demanding four of instead two-and-a-half lakhs for Police charges. It remains to be seen whether it will be able to reconcile the discrepancies and prove the justification for the lakh of municipal money which it somehow w

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' WRIST WATCHES.—Specially constructed for Wrist wear in Crystal Face and Half-Hunting Cases. Gold, Rs. 55, Rs. 75, and Rs. 85. Silver from Rs. 35. Nickel from Rs. 15.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery push and wires Rs. 8, Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switches, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

WANTED, a HARD WORKING MAN and a LADY as Assistants for a Shop. Eurasians or Europeans preferred. Apply to "A," care of this Paper.

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BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED Milk Jugs and Table Flower Vases, with Musical Boxes, play 2 Airs. Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re 1-4; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured for us of the finest selected Spring Crop leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS and AGENTS.—The services of a PRIVATE CLERK will be given by a European in payment of passage to England. Address "D. G. L.," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," where reference will be given.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 cases white ground prints.
6 " printed sarry cloth.
1 " white tam Bores muslin.
4 " green cambric.
3 " white handkerchiefs.
7 bales grey shirtings.
2 " twist.
19 " casing papers.
1 " open faced gold Geneva watch.

By order of Mr. Dooltsram Ambaram and on account and at the risk of Mr. Carl Wallach and s. s. "Imperatrix."

C W 5 } 9372—1 case imitation gold thread.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Victoria Dock No. 12 Shed, on account of the concerned, ex. s. s. "Upballa."

HJHA—6 bags damaged sugar.
Nil — 5 " do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 16, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

AN advance of ¼d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40 7/8d.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ per cent. in 4½ per Cents., at £70⅜ and £70, respectively; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 90 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Consols on London were unchanged, at 96⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 60 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3⅜d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99; Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·19½.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool close last evening in favour of buyers; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the total Sales having been 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were unchanged; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer, and 1-16d. in the more distant positions; the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. for June and June-July deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was steady; and the fresh quotations wired by Reuter show an advance of 1½d. in 7lbs., 8¼lbs. 45in. 9lbs, and 54in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings; of ¼d. in 39in Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, and 3lbs. Modapollams; and of 1d. in 5½lbs. Modapollams, 40s Mule Twist comes ¼d. per lb. dearer, at 7¾d. per lb.

Spot Cotton in New York was again 1-16 cent. lower yesterday, at 7 9-16 cents; and September Futures were 7 points down, at 7·62 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales: and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for this season to date, and those for the corresponding period in the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	5,000	6,000	300
Three days' do.	18,000	12,000	1,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,945,000	6,809,000	5,733,000

Only a small business was passing again to-day in our local Cotton Market, and prices gave way Re. 1 per candy, all round, the feeling, however, being steady at the decline. Exporters bought 1,150 bales, consisting of 500 Wudwan, at Rs. 175; 200 each of Indore, at Rs. 170; and Dholleras, at Rs. 169; 150 Bengals, at Rs. 171; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 173½ per candy; while the Mills took only 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 179; and 100 Dhoraji Ginned, at Rs. 186 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, but without any further change in prices, only a small export business having transpired.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market, previous rates being quoted, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,056 bales.
Wheat	43,503 cwts.
Linseed	4,753 "
Rapeseed	9,456 "
Poppyseed	1,779 "
Castorseed	5,875 "

FREIGHTS are dull; and takers of tonnage are holding out for a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per ton in rates. Business has been done for Marseilles in Seeds, for June shipments, at 13s. 9d. per ton; and for Hull, for Wheat and Seeds, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firmer this morning, at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta also came firmer; but we have heard of no business being reported, buyers and sellers alike awaiting the result of Council allotments, which are expected to be made at 1s. 3⅞d. or over; and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 ¾d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·66⅛	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at an advance of about ¼ per cent. in the price of Fours for Money and Account; 108 5-16 having been quoted for cash; 108 3-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; and 107 15-16 for the July account; and at closing 1-16 per cent. higher was named, the final rate for Money having been 108⅜. For 4½ per Cents. 107¼ is now quoted.

SHARES.—There has been some demand again for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and prices in several instances are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher at our revised quotations; otherwise the market is quiet and generally unchanged.

With reference to the position in the Mauritius, we note in the exports from Bombay on the 13th instant, fifteen lakhs of rupees, shipped by the National Bank of India, Ld., to that island on behalf of the British Government.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	7	39 a.m.	18	39
Teheran	15	2	45 p.m.	..	25
Suez	15	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 15th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	=	8
" Kurrachee	..	13	=	1
" Madras	..	39	=	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended June 4, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	3,40,000	4,000	4,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	737	9	967
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	20,37,546	50,86,834	1,33,207	72,52,587
Total for 22 weeks.	21,39,546	54,26,834	1,33,207	76,98,587
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	96,352	2,52,075	5,440	3,53,867
Per mile of Ry do.	209	547	12	768
Total to corresponding date do.	20,75,807	50,80,898	1,16,755	72,73,460

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 22,133
Do. to date ..... " 4,25,127

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 11th June, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,68,200	5,94,623	7,789	7,70,612
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	10,73,887

Decrease ..... Rs. 3,03,275.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNNE—June 10, at Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. M. Dunne, of a son.

SPEAR—May 28, at Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Walter Frederick McEnery Spear, Sahebgunge, of a son.

STISTED—June 9, at Madras, the wife of Capt. C. H. Stisted, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a son (prematurely).

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—ROWE—June 4, at St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, M. A., Newsham Peers Adams, younger son of General Adams, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, to Ada Emily Mary, younger daughter of Thomas Rowe, Esq., of Ealing, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

DONALD—June 4, at Kulu, Alexander John Stewart Donald, late Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, aged 68 years.

FOSTER—June 8, at Allahabad, Lucy Eleanor Foster, widow of E. Foster, District Superintendent of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh, aged 46 years.

HAWKINS—June 9, at Meerut, Hannah Isabella, the relict of Henry Hawkins, of Allahabad and Naini Tal, aged 59 years.

PARK—June 11, at 1, Chatham Lines, Allahabad, Alice, the dearly beloved wife of Maitland H. Park, the *Pioneer* editorial staff, aged 29 years.

SHARPLEY—May 30, at Mussoorie, Catherine Sharpley, widow of the late Arthur Sharpley, aged 77 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

MR. J. M. MACKAY'S speech at the meeting of the Indian Currency Association is one of many signs that the process of converting commercial opinion in India to sound views on currency matters is approaching completion. As it was delivered after he had formally placed his resignation of the Presidency of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce before that body—a resignation which the Chamber declined to accept—it may fairly be taken as being in sympathy with the views of the members, and as such it is a declaration of no small importance. Mr. Mackay's speech gives a new and more influential character to the movement lately begun at Simla. It raises it from the level—the low level, if we may say so—of a merely sectional agitation, which would have exposed the leaders in the movement to damaging retort. Not that the monometallist party are free from complicity in the attempt to put the controversy on narrow, sectional grounds. The *Times*, in one of the most preposterous amongst the many preposterous articles that it has contributed to the discussion, was good enough a few days ago to treat the whole question as though it were simply a question of the civilian's family remittances, and to suggest, therefore, that he should be allowed to send home a portion of his salary at the rate of one and eightpence to the rupee. The prospectus of the Simla Association has been severely criticised for its narrowness, but there was nothing in it that was narrower than this solitary attempt on the part of the monometallist school to propound a definite solution for the problem. The currency of an empire of two hundred and eighty millions is something different, the *Times* should remember, than a matter of family remittances and school bills—though it is in that aspect that it presents itself most nearly and most seriously to many of us—and the suggestion need here be noticed only as an example of the utter failure of home contributors to the discussion to rise to the level of what is after all an imperial argument. Mr. Mackay's calculation of what it would cost to carry out the suggestion of the *Times* is a sufficient exposure of its absurdity, to say nothing of its "audacious unfairness," as he calls it, to the people, European and Natives, who do not happen to belong to the official class. There is no section of society in India which is to be bribed into acquiescence with a currency *regime* which is radically wrong, and altogether incompatible with the position of India as a country with an international commercial status.

If India were like the United States would be if the Protectionist ideal were attained—a Continent dependent entirely upon its own productions, and needing neither an export nor an import trade—silver might take its chance, and we should be none the worse. We might then ignore what is going on in the gold-using countries, as the gold-using countries, under the inspiration of monometallist writers, have ignored what is going on here. We should have stability within our own borders, and that would suffice. But the India of to-day is a country in hourly intercourse with the rest of the world, with an external trade of nearly two hundred millions sterling a year, and the time must come when people will marvel that it was ever held by sober men that it was an advantage to a country so circumstanced to carry on its trade with the world in a currency which had become useless as a standard of international value. Mr. Mackay's challenge to the upholders of this fantastic belief to start a "Sixpenny Rupee Society" reads like a *reductio ad absurdum* of the doctrine that India profits when the rupee is allowed to roll down the abyss. The truth is that unconverted commercial opinion on this subject is the victim of a bundle of false conventionalisms, as perniciously persuasive as the *idola* of Bacon. One by one these idols, which invariably take the form of daring postulates, are being broken. No one who does not wish to brand himself as a beginner in the study of the question would now assert that the relative values of silver and gold are determined by the ruthless law of supply and demand. No one, after the mischief that has been done to India by the action of other Governments, would now say that Governments are powerless to influence the relations of the two metals. There is still, however, the lingering superstition that the currency is a sacred Ark of the Covenant on which no impious governmental hand can be laid without calling down some fearful retribution. Seeing that currencies themselves are the creation of Governments, this, too, is a superstition which must go when people have begun to think—people for instance who, if they have any opinion on the subject at all, would point to Lord Liverpool's currency legislation as an embodiment of final wisdom, notwithstanding that, as Mr. Mackay's Chamber of Commerce friends would say, it, too, was a tampering with currency by the Government of the day. What was the action of Germany in 1872, but a tampering with the currency? And what else is the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government to-day? This dread of "tampering with the currency" is one of the false notions of which people must clear their minds, and of which they will clear their minds, as they have done of others of the like nature.

As to the form that the remedy that is to be adopted may assume, it will be easier to speak more definitely when the forthcoming Conference has met. The Simla Committee did an unwise thing, we think, in assuming in their prospectus that the Conference would come to no conclusion. The declaration was premature, and as gratuitous as prophecy usually is. Anyhow, whether the Conference ends in little or much it will throw new light upon the international factors of the problem, and will enable the Government of India to proceed on their course with a fuller knowledge of the situation than they would have possessed if it had never met. Meanwhile we gather from Reuter's telegram to-day that the one power which concurs with the monometallists in England and in India in thinking that the Conference will be a waste of time is Russia, one of the least enlightened States in Europe. Between now and the meeting of the Conference time will not be misspent in hearing all that is to be said for and against the introduction of a gold standard into India. The discussion has already gone far enough to save future controversialists the trouble of proving that India is too poor to pay for such a luxury, inasmuch as by this time people are beginning to understand that a gold standard does not necessarily involve an all pervading gold currency. The ultimate ratio at which the two metals should exchange in India would be arrived at gradually, and as Mr. Mackay shows that is not a difficulty that need greatly trouble us. The return to a higher ratio could be made with almost a calculable deliberation; there would be no rushing upwards, and trade would accommodate itself to a gradual recovery at least as easily as it had accommodated itself to capricious and incalculable falls. India has carried on an enormous export trade at one and eight pence, and as Mr. O'Conor showed in 1886, the export trade had not thriven so well during the previous three years, notwithstanding an unprecedented fall in exchange, as in former periods, though there had been good seasons and abundant harvests. In an advancing exchange therefore there should be nothing to cause misgiving on account of the export trade; on the other hand the advantages to Government, and to the country at large, through the renewed inducements that it would offer to capitalists to send their money to India would be immediate and substantial. People who have a practical interest in the fortunes of the export trade are beginning to see this more clearly than they did. If there is a class in India who are entirely dependent on the export trade it is the indigo planters, and these are coming forward with great cordiality in support of the movement. A Calcutta telegram speaks of the bank managers in that city holding aloof; but their attitude is most likely one of neutrality, which may at any time become benevolent. The example of their principals in England plainly indicates to them which side they ought to take.

LORD BROUGHAM'S aphorism, that nothing is more to be distrusted than facts except figures was curiously exemplified in a brief discussion at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday. When it was proposed to write off from the live stock account some six thousand rupees, the value of thirty-four bullocks that died, and of sixty-nine which were sent to the Pinjrapole during the quarter ending in February last, the active Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals drew attention to what he described as the "unaccountable death and destruction" of Municipal bullocks. There are two thousand bullocks, of the value of two lakhs, and if they die, and are destroyed "at the rate" apparently indicated by the proposal to write off six thousand rupees in one quarter, the loss would come to Rs. 25,000 per annum, so that the two lakhs worth of bullocks would have to be renewed every four years. Even Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who is not easily misled, was quite struck with what he termed the striking facts mentioned by Mr. Shroff. When bullocks in the fields are supposed to have a working life of twelve years it is naturally surprising that Municipal bullocks should be worked to death in four years. But the application of averages based on insufficient data is always perilous. We have heard of a famous Government Resolution on a certain gaol in which there were two old people one of whom died—giving a mortality in that gaol of 500 per thousand. The Government Resolution in that case was based on the undoubted but misleading fact that when one-half of the occupants of a gaol die the ratio is the same as that of a city wherein there is the fearful mortality of 500 per 1,000, or one-half the population. The truth is that the death-rate of the city bullocks is not twenty-five per cent. but ten per cent. per annum, and Mr. Shroff scared himself by incautiously adding together the number of deaths in one quarter with the number of "casts" made for the year, and assuming that the total disclosed a frightful destruction of bullock life annually. The death-rate of these useful and hardworking animals is neither greater nor less than that of tramway horses. The average working life of the Municipal bullocks is two years longer than that of the bullocks belonging to private owners. The average for bullocks employed in trade is six years, that of the city bullocks eight years. Many of them work till they are twelve and thirteen years old. The "casters" are not worn-out, but are discarded when no longer able to do a full day's work—every day in the week, and of the year, except on Sunday afternoons. All other bullocks are privileged to rest during the slack season, but as a set-off are worked to excess during the busy time; hence their term of life is two years less than that of the animals whose work is more equally apportioned. The cast animals sent to the Pinjrapole when unequal to Municipal requirements are not "destroyed." A philanthropic Municipal order provides them life-long leisure during their declining years, and prohibits their sale in the market, where they would certainly sell for a fair price, for many of them could still do a fair-day's work with an occasional rest, which Municipal exigencies deny. The relation between the price of the animal and the cost of its food has to be considered. A bullock of the Health Department costs only Rs. 60—which is not excessive seeing that private establishments have to pay Rs. 300 for a pair; the cost of the food of the animal comes to Rs. 10 a month. Once an animal is not able to do full work it does not pay to keep it. This is what the cartmen in the city find. As soon as their bullocks cannot do a full day's work they are either sold or sent to the country to save the cost of feeding them on expensive food in Bombay.

A RECENT Government Order redistributes the areas within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay. Hitherto the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Third Magistrate have dealt with cases occurring in the Fort and Colaba, Mandvi, Chukla and Oomercary, the Harbour and Dock Division, the Market, Dhobie Talao, Bhuleshwar, and Khara Talao; the remainder of the island falling under the jurisdiction of the Second Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum. It was understood on the appointment of a Fourth Magistrate that the work would be redistributed, and the new arrangement will come into operation as soon as the building in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, which is being transformed into a Magistrates' Court, is ready for occupation. The result of the redistribution will be to include within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate at Byculla the whole of the island north of the Crawford Market and Marine Lines, leaving the Fort, Colaba, and the Harbour, under the charge of the Chief and Third Presidency Magistrates. The removal of the Second Magistrate's Court to Byculla will satisfy a desire that has been widely expressed, and that was brought to the notice of the committee appointed two years since to report on the question of the proposed increase of the police. Whether the other changes will work as well is a question to which an answer can be given only by experience. The new arrangement is understood to have been recommended by the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and hence it may be inferred there is something to be said for it. But at first sight it seems open to the criticism that it pays a somewhat magnificent compliment to the working powers of the two magistrates who are to sit at Byculla. When the novelty of the compliment has worn off, however, these two gentlemen may consider it burthensome, and may be disposed to cry out for a more equal division of the work. However, though the arrangement seems at the first view to be open to objection as an unequal and inconvenient distribution of work, it will be well to wait until it is in operation before finally condemning it. The public and the professional classes in particular will soon find out whether it works well or ill, and they will not hide their griefs for long.

WE hear that Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., the Managing Director of the Madras Tramways Company, will come to India in the autumn and set the works for the Tramways agoing in Madras. On Mr. Digby's return from India, where he will visit other cities with a view to kindred enterprizes, Mr. Chalk will come out to take charge of the Madras Tramways for a year or two. It is understood that recent developments in the methods of applying electricity as a motive force will enable the overhead wires first contemplated in connection with the Madras undertaking to be dispensed with, the electricity being applied on the conduit system, which admits of the connection being made with the cars from beneath, between the rails.

WE regret to hear of the suspension of Messrs. William Bell and Co., merchants, of this city. Mr. Bell has been well and favourably known in Calcutta and Bombay for the last twenty-five years, and much sympathy is felt for him. The liabilities are roughly estimated at Rs. 2,50,000; the assets and outstandings being about Rs. 5,000.

WITH regard to the distress in the Mauritius our readers will be interested to learn that among the exports from Bombay on the 13th instant, were fifteen lakhs of rupees shipped by the National Bank of India to Port Louis on behalf of the British Government.

THE services of Mr. J. P. Murphy, of the North-Western Provinces Government Railway Police, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Council of Regency, Rampur, for employement in that State.

OUR Belgaum correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—"We have had no rain since Friday, and people are beginning to fear that we shall, like Colombo, have to mourn a 'missing monsoon.' I forgot to mention in my letter

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A serious railway collision took place yesterday the Bishopsgate Station between two workmen's ins, in which five passengers were killed and ny seriously injured.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE.

Advices from San Francisco state that a fright- explosion has taken place there in a shell gazine at the navy yard resulting in fifteen men ing killed on the spot.

A PETROLEUM STEAMER BLOWN UP.

terrific explosion occurred yesterday off Blaye the British petroleum steamer Petrolea, through drunken man dropping a match into the hold hen the liquid cargo exploded with great force owing eleven sailors and four lightermen abso- tely to atoms.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

All the European Powers, with the exception of ussia, have accepted America's invitation to the onetary Conference.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Middle- x the latter were beaten by eight wickets.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and suite have arrived n London.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN STAIRS.

News has been received of the death at Chinde f Captain Stairs, commanding the Anglo-Belgian xpedition to Katanga.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Admiral Boyle.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

CAIRO, JUNE 15.

Remnants of Gordon and Baker's soldiery, who ave returned here, declare that there are now no gyptian troops in Equatoria, except four hundred Wadelai, and that one thousand have joined aptain Lugard who, in their opinion, is enabled to fy any odds brought against him.

ROYAL VISITS.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

The King and Queen of Italy will arrive here on visit to the Emperor William, on Monday next.

HE EMPEROR AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

All efforts to bring about a reconciliation between rince Bismarck and the Emperor William have ailed.

PRINCE BISMARCK VISITS VIENNA.

Prince Bismarck starts on Friday for Vienna to ttend the marriage of his son Count Herbert Bismarck. A triumphal progress is being organised or the Prince all along the route from Berlin to Vienna.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 15.

Several deaths from cholera have taken place in Paris which are declared to be only nostras, but hospitals are being prepared in case the disease spreads.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Major-General Galbraith has left Simla on privilege leave for home, and Brigadier-General Morton has assumed the charge of the Adjutant-General's Department.

AFFAIRS IN LUSHAILAND.

The situation in Lushailand continues to be satisfactory. The enemy are now giving coolies freely, and the Chiefs are daily coming in to Mr. McCabe's camp.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

Major-General Sir James Browne is expected shortly at Simla from Quetta to take part in a conference on the re-distribution of troops on the North-Western Frontier.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Land Indebtedness Commission is now finished, and is in the hands of the printers at Simla.

A JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Leslie Porter, Secretary to the Land Indebtedness Commission, has been appointed to officiate as Judge of Agra.

THE TROOPS AT GILGIT.

It is intended to have the same number of officers at Gilgit this cold weather as were detailed for duty last autumn. There is no fear of disturbance in Hunza and Nagar, but it is advisable to have British officers on the spot.

CHOLERA AT SRINAGAR.

Cholera is abating in Srinagar, though the epidemic is not yet stamped out.

GILGIT TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

Captain Yielding has made such progress in the transport arrangements for sending supplies to Gilgit that it will be possible to carry up from Srinagar material for a permanent telegraph line to our outpost on the North-Western frontier of Kashmir.

"ORDERS OF MERIT" FOR THE KASHMIR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, who behaved so well at Nilt, will receive their due reward. A number of sepoys will be selected for the Order of Merit as if they were in our own Native Army.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The season prospects have been improved by the showers in many parts of the distressed districts, but the steady rain, betokening the regular setting in of the monsoon has not begun to fall except on the west coast. Sufferings among grazing cattle are still unabated in Bellary, Anantapur, and Nellore. The number of people employed on relief works has risen from 84,690 to 87,236, the increase being chiefly in the Nellore district.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 15.

The Resident returned from Ootacamund last night. Although his arrival was private he was received at the station by Sir Khoorsheed Jah and by Mr. Faridoonji Jamshedjee on behalf of the Minister. Mr. Irwin and the Residency staff were also present. The usual salute was fired this morning.

A few days ago the house of Mr. Prayero, Abkari Talukdar, was struck by lightning, and Miss Prayero had a most miraculous escape, as an ayah, who was in the room with her, was rendered senseless by the flash for some hours.

A RIDING ACCIDENT TO MR. S. HEMMICK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 15.

Mr. S. Hemmick, District and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, met with a nasty accident yesterday while out riding. Mr. S. Moriarty, Assistant Sessions Judge of Poona, will proceed to-night to act for him. Particulars of the accident has not yet come to hand.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa from Shanghai left this for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	4 3
8½ lbs. do.	5 4½
40s. Mule Twist	7½
2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	70
Bar Silver	40⅞

THE ASCOT STAKES.

THE Ascot Stakes (handicap) of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and only 5 ft., if declared, to Messrs. Weatherby only, with 500 sovs. added for the winner, and 100 sovs. for the second, and the third to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights, 7lb.; of any two, 10lb. extra; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, or Grand Prix, if entered to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap; once round, starting at the distance post (about two miles).

Billow	1
Harfleur	2
Metallic	3

This classic event was run on Tuesday and resulted in a win for Billow, Harfleur being second, and Metallic third.

Billow, ch. ft., by Ocean Wave Queen Frederica, ran in seven events last year, but in every one was beaten. At the Bath and Somerset Meeting, in the Somersetshire Stakes, she carried 7st. 1lb., and came in fourth at the Portsmouth Park Inaugural Meeting in June, in the Portsmouth Park Grand Prize she was ridden by Bradford, at 6st. 6lb., and took fifth place, Rotten Row winning the race; at the Hunt Park Club Summer Meeting in the Steward's Handicap Billow brought up the rear; at the Brighton August Meeting in the Brighton High Weight Plate she again came in fifth, whilst at the Windsor August Meeting, she slightly improved her performance by coming in third out of a field of six. At the Manchester Meeting Billow was nowhere in the Palatine Welter Handicap Plate, and in the November Meeting at Manchester in the Flying Welter Handicap she disputed the honour for last place with Dame Heron.

Harfleur, br. c., by Lancastriandum by Adventure, Wild Flower, ran on five occasions last year, and won one race. At Kempton Park, in the Queen's Prize, he came in tenth, and in the May Meeting in the Empress Prize he took last place. At Ascot in the Visitor's Plate, with Lawrence up, and a weight of 7st. 11lb., he pulled off the race. At Newmarket in the Cæsarewitch, Harfleur made a poor performance, and at the same Meeting and the Cambridgeshire Stakes he made no better performance.

Metallic, b. f., by Sweatbread, Bell Metal, ran in twelve races, and won four, at the Derby Spring Meeting in Sudbury Stakes, she was sixth; at Doncaster Spring Meeting, she was again sixth; in the Hopeful Stakes, at Manchester, she won the Carlton Plate; at the Sandown Park Meeting Metallic was fourth in the Rokery Two-Year Old Plate. At the Worcestershire Summer Meeting she pulled off the Dudley Plate, and was also successful at the Brighton August Meeting in the All-Aged Plate. She failed in her next five performances, securing one second place, two third places, one sixth place, and one ninth place. Her final performance was at the New Market Houghton Meeting when she carried away the Old Nursery Stakes with a weight of 6st. 12lb., and Chaloner up.

The previous winners are:—

First run in 1839.

1870 Musket 3y 8st 12lb	1881 Teviotdale 4y 8st 2lb (10)
1871 Rosicrucian 6y 9st (16)	1882 Tetrcat 5y 8st 7lb (8)
1872 Molly Cobroy 4y 7st 8lb (9)	1883 Ishmael 5y 7st 10lb (7)
1873 Uhlan 4y 7st 12lb (9)	1884 Greenbank 4y 7st 6lb (6)
1874 Coventry 3y 6st 3lb (10)	1885 Althorp 3y 6st 12lb (9)
1875 Oranist 4y 8st 8lb (10)	1886 Bolinda 5y 7st 11lb (11)
1876 Whitebait 5y 7st 4lb (18)	1887 Eurasian 5y 8st 6lb (7)
1877 Chypre 5y 7st 3lb (9)	1888 Dan Dancer 4y 6st 7lb (10)
1878 Chesterton 4y 7st 8lb (17)	1889 Lord Lorne 3y 6st 7lb (12)
1879 Hidotto 4y 7st 11lb (11)	1890 Lord Lorne 4y 7st 13lb (9)
1880 Teviotdale 3y 5st 13lb (7)	1891 Houndsditch 5y 7st 9lb

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. NORTHE, Kings Royal Rifle Corps, has qualified for the appointment of Acting Pay-master.

CAPTAINS G. B. PRESTON, 2nd Gragoon Guards, and W. M. Sherston, 18th Hussars, attend the Garrison class at Kasauli, and A. C. King, 5th Lancers, the class at Chakrata.

THE Government of India have decided that an officer holding a commission in the Volunteer Forces in England, is eligible to be attached for duty to a Volunteer Corps in India.

COMMANDING OFFICERS have been empowered, as a tentative measure for one year, to grant warrants for native soldiers travelling on any duty entitling them to passage at the public expense.

THE undermentioned have been appointed officiating Wing Officers, on probation, in the regiments noted:—Lieutenant H. K. Harley, Dublin Fusiliers, in 14th Sikhs; Lieutenant T. C. Madden, South Wales Borderers, in 17th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant F. F. Boyd, West Surrey Regiment, in 3rd Madras Infantry.

COLONEL T. G. CRAWLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District, has been granted ninty days' privilege leave; Lieutenant W. A. Hill, 11th Bengal Infantry, leave, to Murree, to 15th October, to study the language; and Lieutenant E. Witham, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, seventy-six days' leave, to Darjeeling, on private affairs.

By winning the Grand Prix at Paris on Sunday, observes a contemporary, Rueil fully justified the opinion of many good judges that he would do well in the English Derby, though this anticipation failed to be realised. M. Blanc's colt was bred in France, and is by Energy out of Reveuse. As a two-years-old he ran three times in England, where he was twice beaten by Flyaway, but won the valuable Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester from Dunure. He also defeated Fra Angelico in an important race for two-year-olds at Paris last September. Comte Foy's Courlis, who ran second on Sunday, is also a French-bred colt, by Sansonnet out of Citronelle; so, too, is Baron Schickler's Chene Royal by Narcise—Perplexite, who last year succeeded in defeating Rueil in a two-year-old race at Paris. Neither of these latter horses has as yet run in England.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 27, says:—*A propos* of the Persian Tobacco Monopoly, about which certain gentlemen sitting below the gangway are making a stir in Parliament, Mr. Seymour Keay has put down two questions for this afternoon. In the first place the hon. gentleman will ask Mr. Lowther, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "whether the name of the concessionaire is G. H. Talbot, who is the brother of Major A. C. Talbot, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and whether he possesses military rank, and if so in what corps." The second question is one addressed to Mr. Curzon. Mr. Keay wishes to know whether the Mr. Talbot referred to is the same person "who has stood for some years and still stands on the official list as Supervisor of the Store Department of the Secretary of State for India in London: whether he was in possession of that appointment when he obtained the concession: whether he obtained the concession with the cognizance of the India Office; and if so under what rule of the service; and whether any action has been taken in regard to his position at the India Office since the facts as to his obtaining the concession have been made known."

The Indian Councils Bill, which I heard denounced in unmeasured terms at the Kensington Parliament, on Monday night, by Mr. Eardley Norton, who, on the motion of the Conservative leader, Mr. Home Payne, Q. C., has been made an honorary member of that celebrated debating assembly, passed its third reading in the House of Commons last night under rather amusing circumstances. Mr. Seymour Keay, whose activity, like that of the late Sir George Campbell, generally increases towards the end of a session, had given notice of a portentous amendment. He proposed to meet Mr. Curzon's formal motion by asking the House in not altogether unexceptionable English to refuse its assent to the measure on the ground that "it provides no means whereby the people of India can inform their rulers as to their condition and wants and their inability to continue to support the cost of the present Government." When Mr. Curzon had proposed the third reading of the memorial, Mr. MacNeill interposed with a suggestion. They wanted to consider the vote on account, and he thought the Bill had better be taken on Friday when opportunity would be given to discuss matters of importance, as if he or any other member had anything fresh to say. The guileless Mr. Seymour Keay joined in this appeal to the Leader of the House, but for once he must admit that he is not omniscient. The result of his few words was that he could not move his amendment. Dumbfounded when the Speaker rose to put Mr. Curzon's motion, Mr. Keay recovered sufficient consciousness to gasp out that he merely supported Mr. MacNeill's appeal for an adjournment. In the meantime Mr. MacNeill had been on his legs to try to avert the approaching catastrophe. But his efforts were unavailing. The Speaker duly remarked that both hon. members had exhausted their right to speak, and the third reading of the Bill, which Mr. J. M. Maclean thinks is likely to be brought with momentous consequences, was carried without a division, though one had been challenged. This may not be an inappropriate place to say that Mr. Curzon has won his spurs by his conduct of this measure through the House of Commons. His task was rendered somewhat easy by the feebleness of the opposition. He himself would probably be the first to admit that the job would have been tougher if Mr. Bradlaugh had still been alive. It is to be hoped that the young minister's head will not be turned by his legislative and literary success.

There is to be a public memorial of the late Earl of Lytton. At an influential meeting at Lord Cowper's, on Wednesday, the preliminary arrangements were effected. The Marquis of Salisbury attended in the dual capacity of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and a neighbour of the lamented ex-Viceroy. India was represented by Sir John and General Strachey, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Messrs. G. W. Allen, T. H. Thornton, and Bhownuggree. Sir Owen Tudor Burne acts as one of the honorary secretaries, the other being Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, of the Foreign Office.

The London season—that dismal farce, as I heard some one call it the other day—seems so very far a poor affair. Mr. Labouchere's linkman actually declares that it is somewhat unfashionable to be in town this year on account of the Prince and Princess of Wales' retirement, and there is no doubt, the cynicism of *Truth* apart, that the much-deplored death of the young Duke of Clarence is casting a shadow over what are called the gaieties of the Upper Sixty or a hundred thousand. Another cause is the approaching General Election, which affords many county families a good excuse for avoiding a heavy and not always remunerative outlay, while the Argentina *bouleversement* has directly or indirectly diminished the resources of many people who are accustomed to open their houses and purses at this time of the year. I happened to meet M. M. L. Meyer, the enterprising enterpreneur of French plays, and I asked him what sort of business he was doing at the Opera Comique. He mournfully shook his head and said very bad. "How do you account for it?" I asked him. "Monsieur Coquelin is surely not played out." "No," was the reply. "It is not that, but I cannot account for it." I suspect other theatrical managers have the same story to tell. What seems inexplicable to Mr. Meyer is easily explainable. London, or what passes for London in some people's comprehension, is up to the present only half filled with the luxurious rich, and yet another French troupe headed by the always-adorable Sarah Bernhardt, commences a series of performances at the Royal English Opera House to-morrow. The directors of this venture may do better than my friend, Mr. Meyer, for many people who cannot understand a word of French will flock to see the great French actress in Monsieur Sardou's somewhat disappointing play, "Cleopatra," which, I believe has not previously been seen in the British capital.

The domestic bereavement that has afflicted Sir Julian Goldsmid closes a house well known for the frequency and extent of its hospitality. People are wondering why the new Lady Brassey does not aspire to fill the position in the Liberal party occupied by the late Frances Countess Waldegrave. Perhaps her opulent husband thinks he is doing sufficiently for the Gladstonian cause by subscribing largely, as I understand he is doing, to the Liberal General Election Fund. The amount of this Fund must be small compared with that at the disposal of the Conservatives. If wealth decided a General Election in these days—and it has something to do with it—Lord Salisbury would win hands down. It is on such an occasion as this that Mr. Gladstone must feel the loss of Lord Wolverton, whose place as the good genius of the Parliament-street wire-pullers no one has taken. A man who has sat in Parliament for many years, and follows Mr. Gladstone with the fidelity of a well-trained dog, confided to me the other day that Lord Brassey expected to be rewarded for his liberality by a seat in the Liberal Cabinet; that it is taken for granted will be in process of formation six weeks hence. If that is Lord Brassey's expectation I venture to say that he is doomed to disappointment. The Viceroyalty of Ireland, if it is necessary to give him office, is probably more in his line. It is believed that he himself would like to be the First Lord of the Admiralty, but surely he is not too dull to see that his knowledge of Naval matters disqualifies him for the post.

By the way, at a meeting held a day or two ago to wind up the affairs of that remarkably lucrative undertaking, the Naval Exhibition, one of the speakers, an admiral, asked the President whether Lord George Hamilton could remain a trustee if appointed Governor-General of India. I mention this perhaps not altogether insignificant incident without further comment than this that if Lord George Hamilton were destined to succeed his sister's husband as ruler of our Eastern Empire, the Uncovenanted officials will have reason to rejoice. I happened to know that ever since his India Office days Lord George has always been most friendly to their branch of the public service.

MERCANTILE OPINION ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE is no aspect of the Indian silver question more difficult and more perplexing than the effect on trade and commerce of the fall in the gold value of silver. On this subject, so far as can be judged, expert opinion is still sharply divided; and it may not be uninstructive to consider whether any satisfactory explanation can be given of this important fact, and whether any broad rule for guidance can be deduced from the remarkable conflict of testimony among commercial experts.

It is matter for observation that mercantile opinion both in England and in India is far from being unanimous in favour of leaving things alone. Even in London, the castle and head centre of gold monometallism, the *laisser faire* doctrines of Bagehot and the *Economist* are by no means universally popular or unopposed. Since 1879 the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has pronounced emphatically in favour of currency reform on three grounds, amongst others (1) that the uncertainty regarding the course of exchange in the future largely prevents the further investment of English capital in the public funds of silver-using countries, or in railways, industrial enterprises and commercial credits; (2) that the friction and harassment now attending business with silver-using countries, as India, China, Austria, Chili, Mexico, and others naturally lead merchants to curtail their operations in the export of English manufactured goods, and to restrict the employment of English capital in such business; and (3) that the depreciation of silver seriously affects the power of silver-using States to purchase English manufactures, and tends to increased taxation, thus further curtailing the trade which has hitherto been carried on in English commodities.

The recent debate in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce shows that the views above expressed are not confined to Liverpool; and the fact that the Manchester Chamber has recently pronounced emphatically in favor of currency reform clearly shows that English mercantile opinion is by no means unanimous in favour of leaving things alone, and allowing silver to find its natural level, to use the popular jargon of British monometallists. Even mercantile opinion in India seems to be in much the same uncertain and divided state as in England. Since 1876 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association have from time to time been drawing public attention to the serious consequences entailed on merchants and bankers by the depreciation of silver, and have been urging the Government of India to take up seriously the question of Indian currency reform. On the other hand, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as a body seems to be very well contented to leave things as they are. Sir Frank Forbes Adam has recently delivered in London his well-known views on the rank heresy of bi-metallism. He has nailed his colours to the mast in favour of maintaining the existing standards. He has pooh-poohed the possibility of introducing a gold currency into India; and apparently regards as ridiculous the agitation that has been raised in many quarters to introduce a stable standard of value.

Almost every public discussion that takes place on the subject shows that the merchants and bankers are divided in opinion. The occasion of Sir Frank Forbes Adam's delivery was a paper read before the East India Association by Mr. J. T. Darling of Bombay, in March 9, of the present year. Mr. Darling, who was introduced as an Associate of the Institute of Bankers, and connected with one of the chief Exchange Banks in India, gave a very graphic account of the effects of American silver legislation on Indian Exchange and sea-borne commerce. He drew prominent attention to the recent losses and failures in India, and the financial disasters caused by disorganization of trade and excessive speculation in Exchange Government Securities, and shares. The natural conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Darling's paper seems to be that the present state of things is intolerable. But that was not at all the view of the chairman, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who clearly thought that the evils were exaggerated, and that everything was for the best in the best of all possible worlds. At a subsequent meeting of the same Association, in March 28, Mr. Cotterell Tupp read a paper on "the effects on the finances and commerce of India of the fall in the gold value of silver." To the disappointment of the meeting Mr. Tupp's paper was confined to the effects on the finances only, a second paper being promised on the effects on commerce. But the discussion on the paper again disclosed the inevitable conflict of opinion between merchants. Mr. Seton expressed the common mercantile opinion that India is benefitted by a low exchange, and that Indian commerce had gained enormously from the fall of the rupee. He remarked that there were huge industries in India worked by Natives or worked by Europeans, which were only continued to exist during recent years through the depression of the rupee. He was strongly of opinion that the export trade from India had largely benefitted; and that the import trade had not been materially affected or the flow of English capital checked.

These views were, of course, at once attacked by another merchant, Mr. Coke, of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., who enlarged on the immense loss which he said was daily falling on English commerce by the fall in exchange. He ridiculed the idea that India was really benefitted by the fall in the value of the rupee, and pointed out that if a fall from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* was really such a public benefit, a further fall to 1*s.*, to 10*d.*, or even lower, ought logically to form a subject for public rejoicing instead of being little short of a catastrophe. He protested that Mr. Seton's views were deceptive, and that he could not allow him unopposed to mislead an audience unacquainted with mercantile affairs. What Mr. Coke must have thought of Sir Frank Forbes Adam's cheery optimism at the previous meeting is not stated; but it is clear that many of the merchants of Manchester and Liverpool take a far more serious view of the situation than the late Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

In a future paper an attempt will be made to draw a moral for practical guidance from the conflicting opinions which are above recorded. To persons unconnected with trade the obvious reflection which they suggest is that merchants and traders are inclined far too much to consider a vast and complicated problem from a narrow and somewhat selfish point of view. The silver question is in fact too often looked at by each trader through his own commercial spectacles, coloured by every kind of personal consideration. Through this distorted medium clear vision is impossible; and the whole problem must apparently be examined from a higher and different standpoint before any common ground can be found for reconciling the present clash of jarring interests and opposing opinions.

DOES anyone now-a-days ever think of the Emperor Nicholas, who once—particularly when he made that unhappy allusion to "General February"—occupied so prominent a place in the minds of the English people? The author of "Baltic Letters," writing in *Longman*, gives a graphic description of this potentate as he appeared some years before the Crimean War, and of his curious fancy for masked balls, at which he alone wore no mask. In the ball-room of the palace at St. Petersburg he is described as "towering above all." "He stood still, as if waiting to be attacked. Then two masks came up; one of them evidently asked for his hand, and he gave one to each. Then their courage seemed to fail, and both retreated, the one pulling the other. He evidently remonstrated, and said a few words which the narrator did not catch. He was soon assailed again." The writer goes on to tell how she watched the Emperor and saw him "accosted and dragged about in humiliating fashion." With the shy, who generally bore signs of good breeding, he was evidently courteous, and desirous to put them at their ease. With the bold he was as evidently at his ease, and the freest relations were apparently quickly established between them. The stupid soon let go of his arm; while the saucy minxes—generally, it was whispered, some milliners' apprentices—who pulled him here and there at their caprice, were his favourite companions.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 13.

THE last day of the race meeting turned out not only fine, but the weather was just lovely. A beautiful spring day, bright and clear, dropped into the midst of the south-west monsoon. Anyone coming into Belgaum on Saturday would have considered with truth that the dwellers in this town have a real good time with regard to climate and scenery. From the Grand-Stand the view of the hills all around was superb. The lights and shades on the "Sisters" made an incomparable picture. Horses seemed very mundane after gazing at such a feast of colour, quite coming from pathos to bathos. The crowds at the races showed that the weather had roused every one to be up and viewing if not doing. It is only at a race meeting that one can realise that the population of Belgaum is as great as statistics show it. In everyday life one might take an hour's walk without meeting a single person—Aryan or European. Where people hide themselves is an insoluble problem to me when I take my walks abroad of a morning. In the evening the club is the centre of attraction, save only to a few golf-lovers and misanthropes. So that the drives about Belgaum are generally left to King Solitude. Pretty well every lady in Belgaum put in an appearance on the Stand on Saturday, and many pretty toilettes "graced the scene." There seems quite a run on heliotrope just at present in this town. Either whole costumes were of that colour, or it appeared on hats and bonnets—both gentles and simples seem to follow the universal colour. Perhaps one reason of the fashion is that quantities of lovely purplish orchids have lately been brought into Belgaum for sale. Now for the real subject, the races:—

The first race was run punctually at 3 p. m. The Sensation Stakes, Rs. 400. A selling race for all Arabs, 10 stone. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Desai of Mangsolia's g a h Soocab, selling price Rs. 300, 8st 8lb, Robinson 1
Mr Coovarjee Ardaseer's b a h Mint Master, selling price Rs. 300, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's g a g Hermit, selling price Rs. 300, 7st 10lbs, Native 3
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, selling price Rs. 500, 8st 2lbs, Native 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Kristna, selling price Rs. 300, 8st 6lbs, Oomer 0

Time—1 min. and 11 secs. Soocab was bought in by its owner.

SECOND RACE.—The Cambridge Shire.—Rs. 750. All Arabs. Handicap G. R's allowed 4lbs. Distance, ¼ mile.

Mr Macpherson's ch a h Claymore, 6st 12lb, Kama 1
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Little John, 9st, Ryder 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h, Dick Turpin, 9st 5lb, Capt Anderson 3
Mr Farmer's b a h Plebeian, 10st 12lb, Ahmed 0
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert, 10st 7lb, C B Mahomed 0
Aga Moochool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 8st 10lb, Jocoo 0
Col Bowie's b a h Sultan, 8st, Smith 0
Adam Jan Mahomed's b a h Rydery, 8st, Oomer 0
Ali Bin Taleb's g a l Tigris, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim 0

Time—1 min. and 29 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Stewards' Handicap.—Rs. 500. All Arab and C.-B. Galloways. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a g Hamdani, 9st 2lb, C B Mahomed 1
The Firms' b ch m Senora, 10st, Smith 2
Mr Uley's ch a gall Ratsplan, 7st 12lb, Native 3
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a g Bahram, 9st, Ryder 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a g Imperator, 8st 9lb, Robinson 0
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's g a g Shoriff, 8st 2lb, A Wahed 0

Hamdani won easily, with Senora second, and Ratalpan third. Time—1 min. and 29 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hunt Cup.—Rs. 500. All Arabs and C.-B. Galloways, 13-3 and under. Distance, 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal, Bismack, 10st 12lb, Oomer 1
Capt George's g cb p How's That, 7st 12lb, Native 2
Mr Ram Row's b cb m Rot, 8st 12lb, Smith 3
Aga Moochool Shah's, g a h Speed of Thought, 9st 6lb, Capt Anderson 0
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 3lb, Thompson 0
Capt Stisted g a gal Katerfelto, 8st 10lb, Ryder 0

Time—1 min. and 30 seconds. Bismarck seemed a great favourite with the Military, judging from the shouts of joy with which his victory was hailed by the assembled Tommy Atkinses.

FIFTH RACE.—The Miraj Plate.—Rs. 500. All Arab and C.-B. ponies, 13-2 and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 10st 11lb, Robinson.. 1
Major Redcliffe's g a p Blood, 7st 8lb, Native 2
Mr Macpherson's g a p Carlton, 9st 10lb, Capt Anderson.... 3
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Burmah, 10st 7lb, Ryder..... 0

Time—1 min. and 16 secs.

There was some little talk of an extra race, but none came off and the very successful meeting of 1892 came to an end with the Miraj Plate. *On dit* that sky races will take place after the rains most likely during the Belgaum week, if they but prove as attractive as the Southern Mahratta Races. The sporting committee should feel well satisfied. As I mentioned in my telegram on Saturday, Saraband was declared winner of the Sangli Purse, in spite of the objections raised against such a decision. The correct list of stewards is:—Colonel Wodehouse, C. I. E.; Major Wray, Captain Hibbert, R. A.; Captain Chapman, the Cheshire Regiment; W. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. S. C. I. E.; Captain Anderson, R. A.; Colonel Sheringham, Cheshire Regiment; Captain Haughton, 2nd M. I.; Colonel Grant, and Surgeon-Major Channer. (These two last names were added on Thursday and and Saturday's programme.) Hony. Secy., Captain Chapman, Cheshire Regiment; Clerk of the Scales, Captain Hibbert; Clerk of the Course, C. Macpherson, C. I. E; Starter, Mr. B. Whitehouse; and Judge, Colonel Grant.

THE STABILITY OF THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes.—The suspension of a bank has always been attended by an all-round suspicion, and the present is no exception to the rule. People do not stop to think of the special causes that have been at work to bring about the ruin of the New Oriental, and there are actually those in Calcutta at present who are silly enough to think there is not a sound bank or mercantile firm in the whole city. These ideas, it is almost needless to say, are held by people outside the commercial circle, who, as a class, are difficult to get at and preach to, yet these are the very folk who may by their senseless suspicions and talk do some little injury. It goes without saying that in a few days the whole thing will blow over, but still, in the meanwhile, it is best to do all that can be done to allay mistrust. In reference to the banks in Calcutta I claim to be as much behind the scenes and in touch as any man, and I therefore say that from all I know, it is simply absurd to imagine that things are not as they ought to be, and that any bank in the place is unable to cope with the needs of the few hysterical depositors there are about. Things are totally different now to what they were a few years back; a bank has only to telegraph to London and the till in Calcutta is replenished the next morning. In the same way money is transferable from any one centre to another at almost an hour's notice, and for these reasons the uninitiated can surely see that a bank cannot be drained now-a-days, except it is completely beggared at every point as was the case with the New Oriental last Wednesday afternoon. Apart from all this, what is the position in India now and what is the quantity of money in the country? We have a real plethora with interest and discounts at about as low rates as have ever been seen here. Look at the Bank of Bengal statement showing a cash balance in currency notes and silver of over 374 lakhs of rupees; and the item called "other deposits" in the account, 490 lakhs. What is this but to some considerable extent money belonging to the exchange banks that is only drawn as they want it to replenish the till each day. Then, again, every bank has a certain reserve in Government paper which is only trenched on in case of need. Taken altogether people can surely see the utter imbecility in reference to any mistrust of the local banks at this moment. They have all taken special precautions to have a sufficiency of ready means to meet every call that can possibly be made and depositors were never more safe, in the same way as one is never so secure in travelling by rail as immediately after a big smash on the line. The sooner each alarmist settles down quietly to his work and ceases to trouble himself about this bank and that and the other, the better for the trade and commerce of the country and of all concerned.

NEARLY all the Armenians arrested in connection with the Rustchuk plot have been liberated, the Bulgarians being satisfied that the object of the conspirators was the liberation of Armenia, and that no designs were entertained against Bulgaria. This step was really taken in revenge for the release of Stantchoff and Shieshmanoff by the Turks. The Porte has been thrown into consternation, and has made friendly overtures to Bulgaria. Consequently eight Armenians have been re-arrested, and will be kept in surveillance at Rustchuk.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Messrs. Hurkissondass Narrotundass, A. M. Dharamsey, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Javerilal U. Yajnik.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the purchase of 100 tons of Davison's West Hartley coal from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., at Rs. 17-8-0 per ton, delivered at the Municipal Workshops and at the Carnac Bunder Night-Soil Depot.

THE OVERBRIDGE AT BYCULLA.

The Committee considered the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 2091, dated the 9th instant, as under:—"That the question of the proposed provision of a foot-bridge over the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla be referred to the Standing Committee for report."

Mr. Shroff suggested that the matter be again sent on to the Commissioner for report.

This course was adopted.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

The Chairman said that the last report of the Health Officer (already published in our columns) was a most important one, and required their very careful attention before sending it on to the Corporation. Dr. Weir said: "The abnormal seasonal conditions of the past season have been followed by the high mortality I anticipated last year." The high rate of mortality was owing to an epidemic of both fever and small-pox, which had prevailed, and the Municipality had been obliged to open the Grant Road and Arthur Road Hospitals in the middle of January. What he (the Chairman) wanted to draw the attention of the Committee particularly to was the large number of deaths from fever. Undoubtedly during the quarter under report a great number of deaths from fever had occurred and a great many medical gentlemen with whom he had spoken attributed that state of health to the bad drainage system of Bombay. The drains, they said, became silted up with solid matter.

Mr. Kabraji asked if the Chairman was speaking of the new system of drainage.

The Chairman replied that he was, and, continuing, remarked that the quantities of silt which accumulated were said to be twelve inches deep and in some cases even as much as eighteen inches. He did not know how far that was true, but they would request the Municipal Commissioner to obtain the information from the Engineering Department as it was a matter of the greatest importance. Dr. Weir pointed out, and the remarks corroborated, what he (the Chairman) had just stated, that he deprecated the system of house connection very strongly. "In my opinion all attention should be fixed on the construction of drains, and, as I have before urged, the construction of all house connections should be abandoned." In 1888 I wrote:—Unless that channels are constructed where towns are growing in Parel, Sewri, and Mahim, the northern district of the Island, there will be fearful nuisances." I think it would be better to abandon house connections for the present, and expend the, money to be spent on house connections in laying down sewer lines through the northern districts of the Island. The need for drains or channels of any kind in one half of the Island or, as commonly called the City of Bombay, is emergent. Moreover, I do not think a system of house connections is suitable for dwelling in which each room is let out to tenants." The Health Officer further said that "At the present moment a large number of connections in Khetwady and Kamatipura are obstructed, notwithstanding that halalkores in the last Health Department Budget have been given to the Drain Cleaning Department. I am certain that for chaw

way, and it was no use forcing the system upon them.

Mr. Kabraji said he would go further, and say that the sewers were also at fault and instanced localities where the sewers were properly used yet there fever reigned supreme.

Mr. Javerilal supplemented his remarks by saying that he also considered there was fault in the construction of the sewers and house-connections.

The Chairman said that with regard to the remarks of Mr. Geary as to the misreading of the report he would point to one passage of the report which said, "I suggested that the down-take pipes should discharge into catch-pits, which would receive ashes, sand, and other refuse before reaching the traps."

The Chairman: That was not done.

The Commissioner pointed out to the Chairman that it was simply a question of whether notice was taken of the matter or not, which was totally a different thing. He had only to say one word on the question, and that was that it would be better to send the report on to the Corporation, and let that body call for a report which was the only one that could properly do so.

Mr. Shroff and Mr. Dhurumsey were of opinion that the Standing Committee had the right to call for report on matters where information was required, and that if they requested a report on the matter it should be given.

The Commissioner said that only the Corporation had power to call for any report at all. He did not object to furnish the Committee with a report, but merely pointed out the fact, because he thought that in the present case the Corporation was the proper body to ask for any further information on the matter.

After some little further discussion on this point the following motion, moved by Dr. Balchandra, and seconded by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, was put, "that the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1892 be referred to the Commissioner for the purpose of being sent back to the Health Officer for fuller report, embodying his views on the question of house-connections and his suggestions in the matter. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Corporation with the report." The motion was adopted.

WATER-SUPPLIES AND FLUSHING.

In accordance with a notice of motion by Dr. Balchandra the Committee requested the following information:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee as to what provision is made for regularly flushing the gullies between the houses, and what quantity of water is proposed to be used on this work, in the proposals for increasing the supply of water in the City. The Commissioner be requested to furnish a return showing the streets and the quantity of water each main will deliver daily, and the population of those streets according to the last census."

No other business of importance was transacted.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last twenty years a charitably-disposed Parsee gentleman of this town has been maintaining an Anglo-Vernacular School and a dispensary at Billimoria. This gentleman has now notified his intention of closing both these institutions from the 1st of August next for private reasons. Under these circumstances I venture to observe that the Baroda Government would do well to maintain them at the expense of the State. In the year 1886 the inhabitants of Billimoria applied to his Highness the Gaekwar to open an Anglo-Vernacular School in the town. His Highness readily responded to the call and sanctioned a school as requested. But Government saw that there was already existing a school at that time, maintained by the Parsee Gentleman, and that it would be a good thing to improve it by Government aid an agreement was entered into, by which the Government agreed to defray half the expenses of the institution, the other half being defrayed by the Parsee gentleman. Government thus helps the institution to the extent of about Rs. 60 per mensem, in the form of grants-in-aid. Now that the originator wants to close the institution, it is fair and meet that the Government should rise to the position of 1886, and maintain the institution as it is. The necessity for this institution is more apparent in 1892 than it was in 1886.

As regards the local dispensary, it is more badly required than the school. Billimoria is under Gandevi taluka, and arguments may be adduced saying that Gandevi being the taluka town should have a dispensary, and the people from Billimora must go there for medical relief. The argument in itself would be futile. Four miles separate Gandevi from Billimoria, and there is a river intervening between these two towns. No sick person would care to travel four miles by foot or by a bullock-cart to obtain medical relief—especially in the monsoon, when he will be forced to accommodate himself in a boat to cross the river.

Moreover, from the hospital reports it will be readily seen that the attendance at the Billimoria dispensary is double that at Gandevi. This speaks for itself. If there is a necessity for a dispensary at Gandevi, there is a double necessity for one at Billimoria. At present the Government defrays a part of the dispensary expenses. It was maintained by a gentleman of the town, but it does not follow that he should continue to maintain it until doomsday. The Government will see that Billimoria does require a dispensary, and it should maintain the present one as it is.—Yours, &c.,

Billimoria, June 14. B. N. B.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE above Club held one of its popular weekly competitions on Saturday at Colaba, when 30 members met to compete for the silver spoons offered under the Club bye-laws. This is the second competition counting for the monsoon aggregate prizes, which are as follows. For the best four shots during the season at Colaba. 1st prize, Rs. 30 and silver medal; 2nd prize, Rs. 20 and bronze medal; 3rd prize, Rs. 15; 4th prize, Rs. 10; 5th prize, Rs. 10; 6th prize, Rs. 5; 7th prize, Rs. 5; 8th prize, Rs. 5.

The following scores were made.

	Score. 700 yds.	800 yds.	Total
* Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	28	28	56
† Sc gt W H Caseley, Ordnance Dept	28	26	54
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	24	28	52
Sergt Parkin, 2nd K O Y L Infantry	26	26	52
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24	24	48
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	24	22	46
Qrmr-Sergt Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infantry	25	20	45
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	27	17	44
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Volunteers	31	13	44
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Volunteers	13	30	43
Mr G Harman, Bo Rifle Club	16	25	41
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I Ry Vols	22	19	41
Gunner C H Butler, Bo Vol Artillery	20	20	40
Gunner H Bromley, Bo Vol Artillery	19	20	39
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B and C I Ry Vols	26	10	36
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I Ry Vols	29	7	36
Corpl W B Cavell, B B and C I Ry Vols	7	23	30
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Bo Vol Artillery	11	19	30
Cr-Serg R Black, Bo Vol Rifles	0	25	25
Corpl G P Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	10	0	10
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	4	2	6

* Winner of 1st spoon.
† Winner of 2nd spoon.

2ND SECTION.

* Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	33	28	61
Vol W H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	25	19	44
Ar-Sergt J Baldock, Ordinance Department	24	15	39
Sert W Willows, Ordinance Department	31	6	37
Mr J Swinton, Bo Rifle Club	20	15	35
Lce-Corpl T Thurly, Bo Vol Rifles	21	14	35
Mr W Massey, Bo Rifle Club	12	19	31
Gunner W B Stokes, Bo Vol Artillery	2	0	2
Mr J Penney, Bo Rifle Club		retired	

* Winner of Spoon.

MADRAS AND THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE following is a list of those who have already consented to become members of the Madras branch of the Indian Currency Association:—Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. G. L. Chambers and Mr. C. Simpson, Messrs. Binny and Co.: Mr. D. J. Crombie and Mr. J. Matheson, Bank of Madras; Mr. E. F. Stranack, Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank; the Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Bliss; Mr. C. S. Crole, C.S.; Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row; Mr. H. R. P. Carter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. H. C. West, and Mr. Read, Madras Railway Company; Colonel Bruce, Commissary-General; Archbishop Colgan; The Very Rev. Father Mayer; Mr. G. T. Walch, Chief Engineer for Irrigation; Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Accountant-General; Mr. H. O'C. Cardozo, Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department; Mr. Berry Broker; Mr. Willie Grant, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. Henry Irwin, Government Architect; and Mr. Robert Morris, Accountant-General's Department. Messrs. Binny and Co. have consented to enrol the names of other gentlemen who desire to become members, and a preliminary meeting will shortly be held to take steps to form a Madras Branch of the Association.

ON the proposal of the Grand Vizier, the Turkish Under-Secretary of State for the Interior and the Director of the Official Journal have been placed on the retired list. These functionaries are accused of having entertained secret relations with English agents, and of having disseminated in foreign countries false and alarming news relating to Turkey. Their disgrace is one of the consequences of the recent reports regarding the Sultan's health.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

MR. DANTRA *vs.* THE HON'BLE RUNCHHODLAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been out of town for a few days I had no opportunity to reply earlier than this to the letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Runchhodlal Chotalal, which appeared over his initials in your columns on the 8th instant.

In the first place, it is a phenomenal circumstance in the history of the local Legislative Council, on which the enlightened public are to be congratulated that a member of that body, who has also acted as a member of the Select Committee, should be constrained to expound in the columns of the Press his defence, whatever it may be worth, of the Bill to which he has given his support or adhesion, and, that, too, prior to the measure passing into law. So far as my knowledge extends, I believe it to be the first instance of the kind that has happened since the date of the introduction of the Provincial Legislative Council here.

It is hardly necessary to observe that there is absolutely nothing new in the letter which is not to be found in that ponderous pile of ancient papers recently published as a *Gazette Extraordinary* for the information of the public. So far it may be correctly described as a second edition of Sir Charles Pritchard's speech, which a consensus of well-informed public opinion has already demonstrated to be unconvincing so far as the main purpose for which the Bill is brought forward is concerned. It bristles with numerous fallacies, many of which have already been pointed out by myself and others. Some, however, yet require to be unmasked. These I will do at an early day. Meanwhile there remain a few statements in Mr. Runchhodlal's letter, which are as absurd as they are ridiculous. A section of the Vernacular Press has referred to some of these, but not with the necessary amplitude of details. I am sorry I should have to refrain awhile from entering into them, as I have yet to deal with the remaining fallacious and misleading assertions made by the Hon'ble mover at the first reading of the Bill. So that I should be glad if some other expert would tackle the many absurdities in which Mr. Runchhodlal's labored paraphrase of Sir Charles' speech abounds; and if I write this letter at all, it is with the object of giving a *personal* explanation necessitated by the misconstruction of one part of my statement by that Guzerathi member of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Runchhodlal observes regarding the allusion to the labourers in my correspondence of the 13th ultimo as follows:—

"Mr. Dantra, who seems to take a good interest about the Mhowra Bill subject, says in one of his letters published in your paper, that many people in this district are so poor as not to be able to get more than one meal a day. Tanna has got an advantage over other districts of being very near to Bombay, where there is a great demand for labour. Notwithstanding this, the people of the Tanna district are in such a miserable state simply because they have unfortunately contracted the bad habit of hard drinking."

While I thank the Hon'ble member for his expression of opinion, which I doubt not is sincerely meant, regarding "the good interest" I take in the Bill, I must, with all due deference, observe that the remarks quoted above would seem to show his blissful ignorance of the condition of the people in the different sub-districts of Tanna. From Bandora, its southernmost extremity, to the north, Tanna stretches over a tract equal to 90 train-miles and over. It is well known that the population occupying the southerly portion of the district frequent Bombay for all kinds of employment, labour specially. Moreover, nearly 4,000 people, having families, remain generally employed from day to day at the two mills situated in Coorla. To say that these classes who seek employment spend their earnings in drink, and, as a consequence, are impoverished, is to utter a gross libel. Neither I nor the petitioners, who recently forwarded their memorial on toddy to the Viceroy, have made any such assertion as is ascribed to me by Mr. Runchhodlal in the sentence quoted above. I do not deny that the people living in the central portion or heart of the district are not so well off as the more lucky people living in the south. A careful reference to the petition would show at once that the poverty alluded to prevails among the people residing in the northerly parts of Tanna. The petitioners observe:—"*It is well* known that throughout the northern talukas of Tanna and other places the agricultural classes, and specially labourers, can only obtain one meal a-day in March, April, and May," and in my own letter published in your columns and those of your contemporary, on the 13th ultimo, it will be seen that I, too, have referred to the condition of the people in the northern talukas only. I observed that the labourers living on the coast line earned wages not exceeding an anna per diem during the aforesaid three months, while those in the inland places earned from half-an-anna to three-quarters of an anna, and when they cannot obtain that even, they subsist on wild roots, as I stated in my letter of the 13th ultimo. Of course, when the work of agricultural transplantation is carried on in the monsoon, there is a large demand for labour and a somewhat higher wage. But even during that season the labourers on the coast do not earn more than, say, from one to one-and-a-half anna, and those residing inland not more than an anna per diem. I must ask Mr. Runchhodlal to carefully read this part of my letter, and specially my remarks on the way in which the day-labourer eke out his miserable existence during the non-busy season, from March to May. Meanwhile, may I question the Hon'ble member, whether he pretends to say that these people living in the northerly talukas, which are 90 miles distant from the southernmost limit of the district, can afford to come down to Bombay for labour and impoverish themselves by spending all their wages in drink? It is my earnest request to Mr. Runchhodlal that when he puts his signature or initial to any correspondence, whether written by himself or written out *for* him by others behind the scenes on this controversial topic, he would be so good as to be careful about the statements he makes about my letters. Anyhow, it is much to be wished that *all* Hon'ble members will endeavour to correctly follow my criticism on the Bill, and not misconstrue, intentionally or unintentionally, my meaning, as it has been misconstrued in the present case in the face of the clear and explicit terms in which I have spoken regarding the labourers.

If it be the sincere conviction of Mr. Runchhodlal that the Bill could be justified in the eyes of the public, he would do a service by candidly answering the three pertinent questions which I have already put in one of my former letters:—

(1) Whether toddy or mhowra is or is not necessary for the people of Tanna and Kolaba, considering the climatic conditions of the two zillahs?

(2) Whether the Abkari arrangements in vogue in the districts named are in accordance with the spirit of the instructions contained in the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State; and, if so, whether the present selling rates are of a character to inflict no hardships on the poorer classes of consumers?

(3) Whether it is not within the pale of the probable and the practicable that other articles susceptible of distillation into liquor will take the place of mhowra flowers?

If he would give satisfactory replies to the above queries, I am sure the enlightened and critical public, which has keenly followed the controversy on the Bill, would only be too glad to withdraw their opposition and cordially support the measure which for the present is universally condemned, save by the infinitisimal minority of its apologists. There would be no harm if in a matter of such grave public import, he takes the assistance of Sir Charles Pritchard or any other "knowing" expert. All that I wish is that the explanation, if given, might be of a satisfactory character. If, however, he chooses to hold silence on the points, it would be clear that he is profoundly ignorant of the entire controversy, and that for his own reputation he should refrain from taking any further part whatever in the proceedings of the Legislative Council with regard to the Bill.—Yours, &c.,

June 15. P. B. DANTRA.

P.S.—I take this opportunity to correct a misapprehension which seems to prevail on the minds of some correspondents with reference to my criticisms on toddy. They seem to think that I am desirous of making toddy absolutely free. Nothing could be further from my object, which is this only. As stated in my letter of the 20th May last, I contend that taking strength for strength of the alcoholic matter contained in each, toddy is oppressively handicapped with regard to duty compared with beer. While the duty per gallon on the latter is one anna, that on the former is two-and-a-half annas. Why so, and why other harsh and equally oppressive restrictions for sale and removal. What I insist upon, and which I desire all my critics to understand once for all, is this: I want toddy to be taxed on the basis of the beer duty relatively to its strength; and (2) fair restrictions whereby revenue may be protected while no positive hardship is entailed on the consumer either by dear price or adulteration, or both.

P. B. D.

THE Rev. Charles A. Berry says that during his trip round the world nothing impressed him more than the fact that in a journey of 40,000 miles it was only at two points that he passed, as he expresses it, from beneath our national ensign.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE telegraph brings news of a chapter of accidents in Europe and America. At Bishopsgate Station, London, five passengers were killed and many seriously injured in a railway accident. At San Francisco, the explosion of a dynamite shell resulted in the death of fifteen men, and at Blaye, an explosion occurred in a petroleum steamer in which eleven sailors and four lightermen were literally blown to atoms.

ALL the European powers now, with the exception of Russia, have accepted America's invitation to attend the projected Monetary Conference next year.

THE survey for the projected railway between Benares and Rai Bareli has been sanctioned. The construction of a line from the latter place to Lucknow will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

IN case it be found necessary to reinforce the garrison at Oghi watching the Black Mountain border, the 25th Punjab Infantry at Sialkote, and the 20th Punjab Infantry at Rawalpindi have been placed under orders to move at short notice. There is, however, no new development on the Hazara Border.

IT is doubtful whether the Chinese official reported to be coming to Gilgit to discuss Hunza affairs will really come further than Hunza, in which case the officiating Resident of Gilgit will not think it of sufficient importance to go to meet him, as he is not understood to be an official of special rank.

A TELEGRAM received from the Board of Directors in London announces the appointment of Mr. L. S. Moss as Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, in succession to the late Mr. F. B. Hanna, Mr. H. R. P. Carter, the acting incumbent, accordingly reverts to his original post as Chief Engineer, in which capacity we are pleased to see the Board of Directors has granted him an extension of two years.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE has sent in his papers with a view to resignation. This step was taken in opposition to the wishes of his brother officers and superiors. The latter are anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate his remaining in the service.

A MAHOMEDAN of Ishwaripur, in the Alipore sub-division, has been arrested by the police on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to his son. The latter, it is alleged, refused to carry out an order given to him by his father, whereupon the father deliberately fired at him. The gun was loaded with shot, and the boy has been literally riddled about the right arm and side. He is lying in a very critical condition in the Alipore hospital.

THE results of the recent inquiry into the accuracy or otherwise of the official estimate of surplus paddy available for export from Burma shew that the final estimate of 1,250,500 tons was correct, and that the estimate of some merchants of 1,050,000 was not correct. It seems that abnormal stocks of grains have been kept in most districts to provide for possible scarcity. This was done by the advice of Deputy Commissioners and accounts for the small arrivals of paddy in Rangoon, though prices were unprecedently high.

RUMOURS received in Rangoon point to the possibility of fresh trouble with the Kachins. A man, Po Saw by name, is reported to have assembled large bodies of Kachins at Namkai and Manwaing, near Myitkyina. The rumour is rather doubted by the local Government, yet it has been thought advisable to order out the military police from Myitkyina and also a small body from Sadon to look for Po Saw. It is not thought, even if Po Saw has really collected hostile bands, that he will make any stand. The men have been ordered to return to head-quarters immediately, if Po Saw be not found.

"TRAINED teacher's certificate" and "ordinary teacher's certificate," writes the local *Mail*, are expressions which in the Madras Educational Department distinguish the trained from the untrained teacher. Dr. Duncan maintains that "ordinary teacher's certificate" is a "clumsy" expression. Mr. Grigg maintains it is not, and so between the doctor and the director there has been a difference of opinion. The matter was referred to Government, which agreed with the Doctor, and decided that "ordinary teacher's certificate" should give place to "untrained teacher's certificate," which in the opinion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, is the better expression.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta, during the week ending 4th June, was 193 against 200 and 219 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 37 and 39 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 72 and 15 respectively, against 66 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·5 per mille per annum, against 19·0, the mean of the last five years.

IT is with regret, writes the *Madras Times*, that we have to announce the death of Veterinary-Captain T. J. Symonds, of the Army Veterinary Department, and attached to H. E. the Governor's body-guard. He had been suffering for three or four days from diarrhœa, and finally succumbed to heart disease on Sunday morning at four o'clock. Mrs. Symonds, sad to relate, was away at Ercaud, all unconscious of her husband's danger; she was telegraphed for on Saturday afternoon, and arrived about an hour after the funeral had taken place. Dr. Symonds has left one child. He was much respected and had seen some service; he was present on the march from Quetta to the Relief of Kandahar in the Afghan war of 1880-81, and received the medal.

THERE has been something of an outcry in commercial circles in Calcutta, where 4 per cent. paper is largely held at the proposed conversion of the 4½ per cents to the four at the par. It is quite true, observes an up-country paper, that the terms offered are more liberal than the quoted prices seem to justify, and possibly the conversion might have been carried through on harder terms. At the same time, if the operation is successful, the saving in the difference of interest will amount to six lakhs a year, and it is something to secure that a year and a-half before the 4½ per cents fall due for redemption. One Calcutta paper suggests that instead of offering conversion on such favourable terms, the Government might have had recourse to the issue of a "new rupee loan:" but inasmuch as a loan is not wanted, it is difficult to see why it should be issued.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD writes to the *Athenæum*:—"I shall be very glad if you will allow me the opportunity of redressing a grievance of which it seems that 'The History of David Grieve' has been the occasion. In that book a certain character occurs called Paul Barbier, a French teacher in Manchester. M. Paul Barbier, of University College, Cardiff, writes to me to say that he was for some years a master at the Manchester Grammar School, and he considers himself aggrieved by the identity of the name, and by the fact that some of the opinions attributed to *my* Paul Barbier are not his, and would be likely to injure him in his profession if they came to be identified with him. So would you kindly allow me this opportunity of saying that I had no idea that any real person of such a name had ever taught French in Manchester; that the names of my characters were the result of various changes and combinations within the book itself; and that the opinions ascribed to the Barbier of my story have no more to do with any actual person than his appellation? Still the coincidence is an odd one, and I am glad to relieve M. Barbier so far as I can, of any responsibility for his name-sake."

MONTE VIDEO is said to be the greatest gambling place in the world. Children there are said to bet as soon as they can talk, and long before they can read.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has presented to the Royal South-Western Yacht Club a handsome silver challenge cup, to be sailed for by service boats.

A WELL-KNOWN train robber was captured in Florida, and tortured with burning coals and hot irons until he confessed, and gave the names of his accomplices. This information led to the capture of five other men. The whole gang has been concerned not in robbery alone, but in a very atrocious murder.

IN the year 35,346 recruits—of whom 25,130 were under the age of 20—passed into the service in the United Kingdom, 28,863 being raised in England, 3,036 in Scotland, and 3,447 in Ireland. No fewer than 20,359 were rejected before attestation; 2,808 were rejected afterwards; 325 recruits deserted after attestation.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, who has often been chaffed by his political opponents for declaring that the Government should have sent a fleet to the coast of Poland, has been denying to his constituents that he ever showed his ignorance by using such a phrase. Unfortunately for him, the newspapers and "Hansard" are still in existence. Here is the original sentence:—"If they had any real desire to promote the welfare of Turkey its action towards it would be of a very different character, and instead of a British squadron being sent to make a demonstration in Turkish waters they would hear of one being despatched to the coast of Poland and another to the eastern shores of the Black Sea."

DR. FREDERICK J. MASTERS, of San Francisco, has called attention to the alarming increase in the consumption of opium in California. It is clearly not entirely due to the Chinese settlers, since it has been checked neither by the large decrease of the Chinese population under the Exclusion Act nor by the heavy duties successively laid upon this article by the United States Customs. Public opinion, Dr. Masters observes, is shocked to learn that while moral reformers in America have been "thundering at Great Britain" for deriving revenue for India from her opium trade with China, there have been imported into San Francisco alone during the last eight years half a million pounds of this drug, yielding to the United States Treasury a revenue derived from human vice and human misery amounting to five millions of dollors.

MR. JUSTICE CAVE, like most other judges, is apparently of opinion that there are circumstances in which the heinousness of bigamy comes very near to vanishing point. At the Liverpool Assizes a man named Hudson pleaded guilty to the charge of going through the form of marriage with a woman named Darcey—his wife being then alive. It appeared, as the judge put it, that the accused "had suffered a good deal at the hands of his wife," and though it was this woman who had laid the information against him, she confessed in the witness-box that she had committed adultery. Hudson, on the other hand, was described as a man of excellent character, who had been twenty years in one employment. It also transpired that he had informed the woman Darcey before the ceremony that he had a wife alive. He "wanted," as he said, "to make a home." Under these circumstances Mr. Justice Cave sentenced the prisoner to one day's imprisonment, and disallowed the costs of the prosecution.

THERE are many people now living who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twelve years to come! This strange circumstance is due to the fact that they were born on February 29th, and to the further fact that the year 1,900 will not be a leap year. According to Townsend, the name was given to every fourth year in the Julian calendar, B. C. 46. In leap year February is made to consist of 29 instead of 28 days. Under this arrangement the years were made a little too long, and to rectify the error three leap years are omitted during the course of four centuries in the Gregorian calendar. Thus 1800 was not a leap year, and 1900 will not be; 2000 will be leap year, and 2100, 2200, and 2300 will not. The Bissextile, or *Bissextuedies*, that is, the sixth day before the calends of March, twice over, was placed in the Roman calender between the 24th and 25th of February. By 21, Hen. III. (1175) the Bissextile day and the day immediately preceding it were to be considered legally as one day.

HERR MAX VON FORCKENBACK, the Lord Mayor of Berlin, died on the 19th ult. A Berlin correspondent writes:—"On the occasion of the celebration of his seventieth birthday, in October last year, I took the opportunity of pointing out what Herr von Forckenbeck, one of the founders of the Progressist party was as a politician and Lord Mayor. Liberalism in Germany has lost one of its staunchest pillars, and it will be difficult to find a worthy successor to him. Berlin is an out-and-out Liberal city, and though politics may have nothing to do with communal affairs, only a thorough Liberal will be elected as its Lord Mayor. On the other hand, the Emperor must confirm the election. When the term of office of Herr von Forckenbeck expired two years ago, and he was re-elected for a further 12 years, the Emperor confirmed the election, and the relations between Court and Municipality became better than they had been under the Emperor William I., who did not invite the Mayor to Court festivities. This was due to Prince Bismarck's influence. Now things have changed, but the Berlin Town Council will, nevertheless have a difficulty in finding a man equally acceptable to the citizens and to the Government.

ACCORDING to the *Figaro*, a poor man wandering in the Paris streets came up to a constable the other day and entreated to be arrested. He said he was penniless and hungry, and that at the lock-up he would at least get a bed and a breakfast. The constable took him at his word—took him, in fact into custody—and he was locked up for the night. In the lock-up he met a thief, whose antecedents were rather troubled, but who had great hopes for the future, if he could only escape. The one wanted liberty, the other wanted money, and they had all the night to make their arrangements. When the morning came a bargain was struck. The thief was able either to produce or to guarantee fifty francs, and in consideration of that it came to a change of identities. When the roll was called over, each of the two prisoners answered for the other. The thief came in for some pity, some sympathetic advice, and his liberty. He accepted all three, and made immediate and excellent use of the last. The other prisoner was "put back." But the fraud was discovered—it was almost inevitable that it should. He was brought up again, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. The report says he was delighted with the sentence, and "returned to his cell in triumph."

SIGNOR LOMBROSO's dicta as to the moral laxity of women has now been taken up by Mr. Havelock Ellis, who not only coincides with them, but adds that alcoholic insanity and general paralysis are increasing among the sex, and that these horrors are the price the pioneers of the new womanhood must patiently pay at the toll-gate of "our civilization." "If Englishwomen," he writes, "are to be as free from insanity as Italian women and as free from crime as the Greek women they must be content to take a back place in the forward movement." This "forward movement" is an expression used by Mr. Ellis as signifying the competition of women with men in every branch of work. But lest a panic cry should be raised for a retreat to the nursery and the kitchen, it is urged that, while obtaining their share of work, women are not obtaining a fair control of its conditions, but carry it out under conditions made by men for men. Women have not yet adjusted themselves to their altered status; the matters that inconvenience men, hinder women with a tenfold intensity. Thus the "forward movement" is but at the "packing" stage; the mental and physical penalties of social sapper work will be overcome, and—so at least Mr. Ellis thinks—the indications of the barometer of insanity "so far from indicating that women should go back, are a sign that the forward movement is yet incomplete."

PROSECUTION FOR DEFAMATION BY AN AYAH.

AN action for defamation was brought against Mrs. Walker and Sirdar Diler Jung by an ayah, named Conceicao da Costa, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. D'Souza, Pleader prosecuted, Mr. Bayley, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, defended the Sirdar, while Mr. Walker was present on behalf of his wife, whose attendance was exempted as she was nursing a sick child.

Complainant in her information stated she was employed as an ayah under Sirdar Diler Jung. Mrs. Walker who was also employed there to teach his daughter, falsely accused complainant of stealing a pair of bangles and a watch, and reported her to the master. Upon that information the master gave certain instructions to his wife, and she discharged complainant. Her mistress told her she was discharged on account of information received from Mrs. Walker. Complainant submitted she had been employed for a fortnight as a substitute. She had never committed the theft of the bangles and the watch, and when she left her mistress's service before, she paid her honorably. Under those circumstances she considered her reputation lost which would prevent her from obtaining employment. The certificates of her former service would testify to her character and ability, and she, therefore, charged Mrs. Walker and the Sirdar Diler Jung with defamation under the above circumstances.

As there was some contention about the cause for dismissing the ayah the Magistrate said the question for him to decide was whether an offence was committed.

Mr. Bayley considered the case "privileged," as any communications made between Mrs. Walker and the Sirdar were privileged.

The Magistrate: That is if they were made in good faith.

Mr. DeSouza thought that privilege was lost by the Sirdar calling his servants, dismissing the woman before them, and calling her a thief. He had evidence to prove that if the Sirdar had acted on the information without letting it out that contention would have some force.

Mr. De Souza then proposed to proceed against both the accused.

Mr. Cooper said that as the charges referred to distinct offences they could not be joined.

The case against the Sirdar was then proceeded with first.

Conceicao Da Costa, examined, said: I am an ayah and have served under Europeans and Parsees. I acted as a substitute under Mrs. Walker last year, and when her ayah returned I left but was not dismissed. Mrs. Walker said her ayah was deaf and she wished I should continue to serve her. I afterwards took service under the accused. When I went to the accused Mrs. Walker was a governess in his family.

Mr. De Souza: How did you come to be dismissed from his service?—While I was with the children playing I heard Mrs. Walker tell the accused I had stolen a gold bangle and watch, that I was a bad-ayah, and asked the accused why he had employed me.

What did the Sirdar do?—The Sirdar afterwards, in the presence of all his servants, told his wife to dismiss me at once. The Sirdar's wife told the ayah outside to call me as I was not present. The ayah came to me and said I was wanted. When I went to the accused's wife the accused was not there. The Sirdar came and said to me: "I do not want such an ayah. You are a thief. Why are you standing here," and he commenced to stamp his foot on the ground. He ordered the servant's daughter to hand me to the ramosee. The ayahs, Mary and Conceicão, were there, and many other persons heard this. The accused was all the time there and heard what was said. The ramosee examined all my clothes one by one. Several Europeans and other persons passed by at the time. After counting my clothes the ramosee went upstairs, returned, and permitted me to go.

Have you sustained any damage by being dismissed in this way?—I have lost my reputation. I hold my certificates testifying to my character.

Was any attempt made to settle this case out of court:—Yes, several overtures were made to me. The butler at Watson's Hotel came to me thrice. The ayahs, Mary and Conceicao, also came to my house at Mazagon to try and settle the case.

Cross-examination declined.

Anna Nicoll, another servant in the accused's service said: The ayah Conceicao was in the service of the accused for three days. I do not know how she was dismissed from the accused's service. I was downstairs with the "babas."

Mr. DeSouza: Are you a Christian?—Yes.

Do you know what it is to take an oath on the Bible?—Yes.

Mr. DeSouza: Now don't imperil the safety of your soul for the safety of your service. (Laughter.) Did you go to Mazagon to the house of the accused?—No.

Mary Conceicao, the next witness also employed in the Sirdar's service, said: I do not know whether any accusation was made against complainant. Mrs. Walker was trying to pay her off. I came here because I received a summons.

Mr. DeSouza said he must ask for a summons against the Sirdar's wife.

Mr. Bayley objected as the Sirdar's wife was a strict purdah lady.

The Magistrate declined to issue the summons.

Mr. DeSouza: When the sepoy served you with a subpœna, did you not tell him there was a charge of theft against the complainant?—No.

Mr. Bayley: I believe the Sirdar's wife is a strict purdah lady?—Yes.

The Sirdar has a lot of males about his house as servants?—Yes, but they are not allowed to go upstairs.

Mr. DeSouza said he was afraid he could not carry on the case further.

As the attendance of Mrs. Walker was desired, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

A FORT AJIAL telegram of 7th June to the *Pioneer* says:—Your Shillong correspondent has ere this wired to you the return of the Eastern Sonai column to Lalbura Fort on the 1st June. On the 4th June, Lieutenant Edwards marched into Aijal, with a detachment of the 18th Bengal Infantry and military police, over 250 Rifles strong, while Surgeon-Captain Evans, who had charge of a very large convoy of sick of all kinds from Bungtyra, brought it up safely in advance of the detachment. The remainder of the column, under the command of Captain Loch, with Mr. Mc Cabe and a string of Lushai notabilities, is expected in to-morrow. Right glad was everybody to get in, for the campaign was beginning to tell severely on many of those who had contributed their best energies to put down the rebellion and avenge the recent Lushai raids. The work has been thoroughly done, and done in such manner that it is bound to facilite any further operations which may be undertaken after the rains. Lalbura Fort has been stocked for nearly three months with provisions, thrown in principally by punitive and also by paid Lushai labor. The stockade and barracks have been put in order. The unhealthy post on the Sonai has been given up. The new Changsil and Aijal road is declared opened for traffic by Mr. Knight, who has been working on it for the last two months. It will be of great value in the future pacification of the country, as nearly forty miles of road are now opened out which were before impracticable for animals of any kind. The first convoy has to-day left Changsil for Aijal, under Conductor Brown.

The military police and down-country coolies require thorough rest, in order to be fit for anything; while the owners of the transport bullocks have also to be taken in hand and be liberally dealt with, for both the contractors and the pressed men have worked two months over their contract time, and are longing to get back. The Military Police have had no regular leave or furlough since 1889. A liberal grant of both to the men who have so well earned it, will help to set them up for the cold weather operations.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Government have a grand chance now of initiating the only sound policy possible in Lushailand, namely, thorough disarmament. For the transport required to carry it out at the least cost and greatest efficiency, it will be necessary to secure a certain quantity of compressed hay or fodder at Changsil, while the river is navigable, to prevent the transport animals which may be sent up with troops from breaking down from starvation; for it is doubtful whether Government will ever get a sufficient number of efficient coolies, even amongst the Khasias, to move the troops.

The opening of the new Changsil-Aijal road, and the establishment of a post at Khama instead of at Sairang, which was deadly to its garrison, makes it very difficult, if not impossible, for any attempt at raiding on the part of the Eastern Lushais. So long as an adequate force is kept at Fort Aijal and Changsil, it would be a wanton and culpable sacrifice of precious lives to keep up the deadly garrisons on the Cachar-Lushai frontier during the rains.

Captain Goldsmith, who has had a trying time of it while in command of the Changsil post, has been ordered to Guntak, to look after the two companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry there.

On Mr. McCabe's return to Aijal, it will be determined what troops and what outposts are to be kept up.

We are just now having very heavy rains.

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DEATH OF LIEUT. J. G. WESTROPP.

THE *Kathiawar Times* writes.—We very much regret to announce the death of Lieutenan J.G. Westropp, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Pran 1,at 2-30, on Monday morning, at Dhrole, a second class State, about thirty-one miles from Rajkot. Mr. Westropp died of cholera after an attack of few hours' duration only. He had arrived at Dhrole, on Sunday morning, from Jamnagar, worked the whole day as usual, visited several places in the evening. His illness commenced at about 7 o'clock, and the Diwan of Nawanagar was wired to send the medical officer who arrived at mid-night. In the interval he was attended to by the hospital assistant of Dhrole. The cholera was apparently of a virulent type. It appears that two of his domestics had contracted cholera at Jamnagar and from them he caught the infection. His funeral took place on Monday evening. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

EXPERIMENTS have been made on some islands in East River, New York, to test a method of carrying lifelines and buoys by means of a kite, and it was found that a distance of five-eighths of a mile could be covered in this way. The kite consisted of three sticks, each 7ft. long by ¾in. thick, and tapering in width from 1½ in. at the middle to ¾ in. at the ends. The sticks were bolted together at the crossing, and cords run through their ends, making a star-shaped framework, which was covered with oiled muslin. The tail consisted of clothes lines, knotted at intervals. The strength of the kite was such as to withstand a wind having a velocity of 50 miles an hour.

In flying the kite the three bridle strings of each side are connected to single lines, which are run out from separate reels provided with brakes, like sounding machines. The kite can thus be flown in a direction up to 67deg. of the wind on each side of the leeward point. The buoy weighs rather less than the lifting power of the kite, and is attached to the lines in such a manner as to be towed over the water. The inventor of the system is Mr. J. Woodbridge Davis, of 645, Mansion-avenue, New York.

The Meteorological Service of Canada was founded in 1872, and the Government now propose to deal with the accumulated observations, and to publish the general results in a readable form, which will be useful to immigrants and farmers. Three years will be required to complete the book. As it is, the Service is doing good work, and publishes an annual report. Their observations range from Bermuda to British Columbia, and are to be extended to Manitoba. Of the storm warnings issued at Toronto some eighty per cent. are said to be correct. The railway companies as well as the farmers profit by the warnings of snowstorms.

The Gatling gun is now worked by an electric motor in the American Navy. The motor has been constructed by the Crocker-Wheeler Motor Company and is attached to the breech of the gun. Hitherto a couple of men were required to serve the gun, one to train the piece and drop the shot, the other to work the firing crank; but now one man is sufficient. By touching a switch he can train and operate the gun at will, so as to fire either a single shot or at the rate of 1,200 a minute.

The phenomenon of "globular lightning" has been questioned by more than one celebrated physicist. Faraday has said that there "might be balls of fire, but they were not electric" and Lord Kelvin has also shown a tendency to scepticism in the matter. Nevertheless the evidence of independent observers of all classes is now so large that the existence of globe lightning can no longer be reasonably doubted. Arago collected the particulars of numerous cases and published them in his "Meteorological Essays," now unfortunately out of print in this country, but to be found in the British Museum and in other scientific libraries. Of recent years the scientific journals, physical, meteorological, and electrical, have published hundreds of fresh instances, some observed by men of science, and the connection of the phenomenon with thunder and lightning, in short, with electricity, is fairly well established.

A recent number of an American scientific journal contains an account of a display reported by Mr. C. C. Bayley. A telephone line erected on cedar posts was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm, and several of the posts damaged. Near one of them stood a dwelling-house, with doors and windows open, and the inmates saw a luminous ball leap from the telephone wire, enter the house by the open door, and leave it by an open window at the back. A boy in the room grasped his hand and cried out: "I'm struck," and the owner felt a numb sensation in his left arm for a time. A girl seized her shawl and rushed out of the house to chase the ball. It bounded lightly along for a space, then vanished without report. It was about the size of two fists, and travelled as fast as a ball thrown by hand.

Criminal anthropology is being actively studied, and is expected to deal intelligently with the problem of criminality. It consists of three departments: (1) the study of actual criminals, their history, ancestry, nutrition, and environment; (2) the explantion of their peculiarities by the laws of heredity, atavism, early impressions, and so forth; (3) the practical application of results in the modification of penal laws, and the management of reformatories. The best works on the subject, which is of growing importance, are Francotte's "L'Anthropologie Criminelle," Lombroso's "L'Anthropologie Criminelle et ses Recents Progres," and the recent summary by Dr. Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

According to the old legend, the letters of the alphabet were revealed to man by the gods, but according to Dr. Glaser, a German philologist, the Phœnician alphabet, from which the Greek and other European ones are derived, originated in Arabia among the ancestors of the Minæans and Sabeans probably 3,000 B.C. Dr. Glaser has obtained inscriptions in phonetic characters from Arabic, which are probably 4,000 years old and more. If the early hieroglyphics of the Egyptians suggested a phonetic alphabet, they do not appear to have developed it.

The last published report of the United States National Museum, Washington, contains an interesting account of a visit to Easter Island, illustrated by photogravures. Besides the stone images of the island the pictures represent specimens of the written language of the islanders. These inscriptions are usually cut in toromiro wood on tables or the blades of paddles, and record family histories, traditions, lists of the gods, and so on. Mr. W. J. Thomson, of the Mohican, United States Navy, succeeded in getting an old native to read some of the inscriptions, which are in the Polynesian tongue and do not show a higher culture than the "meday sticks" of the Algonquin Indians of North America.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass., has discovered an anonymous Spanish-Mexican manuscript in the National Central Library of Florence, which she intends to publish at her own cost, and to dedicate to the Congress of Americanists, who will hold their annual meeting this autumn in Spain to celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus. The Manuscript treats of the costumes and religious rites of the Aztecs, and is illustrated by coloured designs, which will be reproduced in fac-simile.

The members of the Geologists' Association will make an excursion to Down, celebrated as the residence of Darwin, on June 18 next. From Orpington the party will proceed up the valley of the Cray, through High Elms to Down, examining the geological features of the country, and by permission of Mrs. Darwin the house and grounds of Down, where Darwin produced his great works, will be shown to the visitors. The return journey will be made over Hayes Common to Hayes.

The new organ of the Concert Hall, Goldsmiths' Institute, New Cross, is blown by electricity. The dynamo which generates the current is driven from the workshop shafting, and has an output of 50 amperes at 100 volts. Two electric motors are driven by the current, and these work the bellows to fill the reservoirs from which the air is conducted to the organ pipes. The switches are arranged close to the keyboard of the organ, from which the motors are controlled.

"Carborundum," or artificial diamond, a substance which phosphoresces magnificently when submitted to the action of electric currents of high potential and frequency, in the experiments of Tesla, is made by Mr. Acheson, of Monongheia City, Pennsylvania, U. S., and is employed as a substitute for diamond dust in polishing gems. It is made either in the form of crystals or of powder. The crystals are black but every brilliant, and the powder resembles diamond dust, but is much finer. The substance consists mainly of carbon, but alumina also enters into it. When compressed the powder conducts electricity, and it also resists deterioration under high temperature.

M. Lemichel, 56, Rue Lourmel, Paris, has devised a "siphon elevator" for raising water from brooks or reservoirs for the supply of villas or gardens, which is well worthy of attention. The details of the mechanism cannot be explained without illustrations, but we may say that they are simple and that the apparatus is by no means large and cumbrous. It is capable of raising water to a height of 30 odd feet.

The prospects of the execution of the Vivis Bulle Thun Railway project are better. It is reported that a syndicate is willing to undertake the construction of the proposed railway for the sum of 18,200,000 fr., the line to be finished in 1895. The government subvention amounts to 4,000,000 fr., and the Canton of Berne is prepared to take shares to the extent of 1,000,000 fr., so that the syndicate would have to find 13,200,000 fr., of which 12,000,000 fr. are already said to be assured. An entercantonal conference, which is shortly to be held in Berne, will come to a definite resolution on the matter.

Mons. Terreil recently communicated to the Academie des Sciences the analysis of a clay found at Tocantius, above the Alcobacos Falls, near Canneta, Brazil. This clay is of a malachite-green colour, a hue due to the chrome. It has a waxy appearance. It is very soft and adhesive to the tongue, and is converted in water into a green powder. It is hydrated, and at the blowpipe it melts easily into a flesh-coloured enamel. It is evident that during this fusion the green oxide of the chrome is transformed into red or pink oxide, as in the case of rubies. The analysis showed:—Silicic acid, 46·20 per cent; alumina, 18·18; chromic oxide, 1·69; ferric oxide, 0·62; lime, 1·23; magnesia, 3·94; water, 20·64; total, 90·50 per cent.

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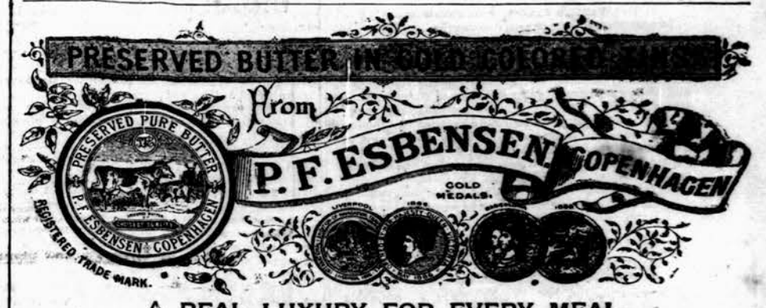

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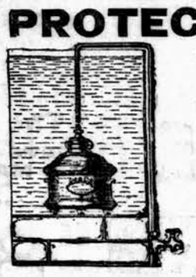

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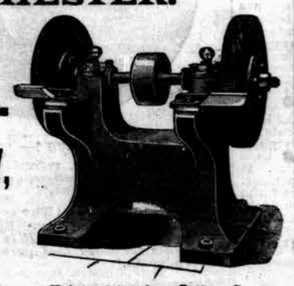

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